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FRENCH STRIKE IS AFFECTED BY LACK OF UNITY IN LABOR

Railwaymen Returning to Work and Services Partially Main- tained—Government Is Unable to Parley With the Strikers

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Friday)—There is a general feeling of disappointment in syndicalist circles, and it is not expected that the strike will last much longer. The attitude of the government continues firm and, with continuous defections, it seems certain that the movement is doomed to failure. More and more trains are being run through. In the docks the strike is still more complete.

What has really militated most against the success of the strike is the attitude of the press, which from the first day unanimously asserted that only a small proportion of men had come out. The strikers took alarm, and many of them returned to work. The Confédération Générale du Travail replies to Yves Le Troquer, Minister of Public Works, that never has it refused to discuss the project of nationalization.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
THURSDAY—An important arrest in connection with the strike is that of Mr. Lorvot, leader of the extreme section of the Socialist Party. It will be remembered that recently he obtained a majority in the Seine Congress for affiliation with the third Internationale of Moscow.

The situation generally remains the same. Railroad companies have formally dismissed a certain number of the most prominent agitators. Undoubtedly the men are drifting back to work on the railways, and the services are running to an extent which is surprising, considering that, in all, 500,000 men are idle.

In the ports, there is a slight improvement and the strike of the miners reveals lack of solidarity.

The Confédération Générale du Travail reproaches the ironworkers with declaring a strike without awaiting instructions, and in consequence the majority of the men remain at work. Stones have been thrown at trains, and in one case the rails have been pulled up with the result that trains were derailed.

Yves Le Troquer, Minister of Public Works, states today that he has several times asked representatives of the confederation to meet him to discuss a project of reorganization. They have never responded. He has therefore drawn up a bill which will be placed before Parliament without consulting them. There cannot, he repeated, be conversations with the men's leaders until work has been resumed.

Cotton Settlement Conditional

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
MANCHESTER, England (Friday)—A long conference was held on Wednesday between the employers' and employees' representatives in the spinning and cardroom branches of the cotton trade under the chairmanship of Sir David Shackleton, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Labor, with the object of arriving at a satisfactory solution of the Labor dispute. The conference lasted seven hours and was resumed on Thursday. Sir David Shackleton announcing early in the afternoon that a conditional settlement had been reached, dependent upon a settlement in the weaving section of the industry.

In the event of no arrangement of the wages question being arrived at between the cotton spinners and the Manufacturers Association and the Northern Counties Textile Trade Federation, the recommended terms of settlement are of no effect, and become null and void.

The conditional settlement gives the operatives, spinners and cardroom workers, a certain increase of 23 1/2 per cent on present earnings. Certain grades of male cardroom workers will receive, in addition, a further 10 per cent. In other words, the settlement is an advance of 70 per cent on the standard piece price lists, and in the case of strippers and grinders, blowing-room men and the leading men in the cotton room, a further 10 per cent on wages is given in addition.

The employers estimate that the new advance will give the average spinners from £5 to £6 10s. per week. The highest paid spinners will probably earn from £12 to £13, while women operatives in the cardroom will receive from 38s. to 76s. per week.

The agreement is binding for 12 months, when either party may then give a month's notice to vary its conditions.

Government Urged to Keep Order

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Thursday)—General councils are now being held in each department of France. They are passing a resolution demanding that the government should maintain order. In the North they are preoccupied with the reconstruction of the devastated regions and decided unanimously to support all efforts in that direction. They declare that they cannot give their confidence to any government which does not undertake to take all

possible measures to recompense those who have suffered, and to provide the necessary money and labor and machinery for the restoration of the regions.

Triple Alliance Meeting

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—A meeting was held at Unity House, the railwaymen's headquarters, on Thursday by executives of the "Triple Alliance," consisting of the Miners' Federation, the National Union of Railwaymen and the National Transport Workers Federation. The meeting was called by the National Union of Railwaymen in order to put into effect proposals for broadening the basis of representation of the alliance so as to embrace other unions.

Effective joint action of the three bodies, at present constituting the alliance, has not in the past been found so easy of accomplishment as was anticipated at the inception of the alliance and a large section of opinion in trade union and labor circles opposes the proposal to enlarge the scope of the alliance, as it would in effect be building up a body counter to the Trade Union Congress.

It is understood that the miners preferred to leave the question of the nationalization of the mines in the hands of the trade union movement rather than have it backed solely by the Triple Alliance.

The result of the meeting was to defeat the proposal for taking in other bodies, it being resolved that no occasion has as yet arisen for such an extension, as its alliance felt its purpose could most effectively be accomplished on the present basis. The meeting devoted the major part of the time to considering the high cost of living, the executive being determined to make vigorous efforts to break "the vicious circle" of the cost of living, rising with each rise of wages.

The meeting decided to call on the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, Labor Party and the Cooperative Movement to join it in making an exhaustive inquiry into the reasons for the high cost of living, in order that a report on the subject might be submitted to the government.

JAPAN'S INSISTENCE ON THE 21 DEMANDS

Agreement to Submit Shantung Claims to Council of League Was Made Only Reluctantly, According to Official Paper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Reading from what was described as being until last night a confidential official document prepared for the use of the Chinese peace delegation at Paris, Ma So, Special Commissioner of the Peoples Party of China in America and former secretary to the President of the Provisional Government of China, at a dinner here commemorating the fifth anniversary of the presentation of Japan's 21 demands, revealed the fact that Japan at Paris only reluctantly agreed that, in the event of China's refusal to recognize the Shantung agreement, Japan might submit the case to mediation by the Council of the League of Nations, but would insist on basing her case before the Council on the original 21 demands.

President Wilson hoped, in case China failed "to carry out her share of the bargain," or if she refused to cooperate in the formation of police force or admit the employment of Japanese inspectors, that Japan would voluntarily apply for mediation by the Council. Japan pointed out that "if China followed her application loyally" the occasion for such submission would not arise, but if the case were submitted to the League, Japan would nevertheless reserve her right in the last analysis to base herself on the agreements of 1917 and 1918.

President Wilson insisted that nothing he said should be construed as a recognition of those notes between Japan and China, "because they were based on original demands against which the Government of the United States had earnestly protested."

The document, prepared from the record of the council of the allied and associated powers by a secretary of one of the delegations other than those of Japan and China, declared that Japan would return Shantung to China "as soon as possible," reserving her concession at Tsingtao but not excluding other countries. She would retain the so-called German rights in the railroads already built and the mines associated with them. The document specified that these roads were built on "land in full Chinese sovereignty and subject to Chinese law." In addition Japan would reserve the concession granted to Germany for building two railroads with Japanese capital.

Paul S. Reinsch, advisor to the Republic of China, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that this document, while revealing nothing new about Japan's intention to return only the shell of Shantung, made it quite clear that Japan's principal reservation was the so-called right to base her case on the 21 demands.

The dinner was given by the Chinese Welfare Committee of New York and the presentation of the 21 demands five years ago yesterday was described as "China's national humiliation."

PLANS TO CAPTURE LEMBERG REPORTED

Polish General Staff Reports Fifty Bolshevik Divisions With Quantities of Materiel Were Concentrated Near the City

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—A message from Warsaw to Copenhagen states that the Polish General Staff, in their report on the victorious Polish offensive in the Ukraine, declare that reports of a planned Bolshevik offensive against Lemberg were correct, 50 Bolshevik divisions having been concentrated in that sector with enormous quantities of war materiel, partly of British origin, taken from Admiral Koltchak's and General Denikin's forces.

All the materiel has fallen into the hands of the Poles, and the Bolshevik troops are hurriedly retreating towards the Dnieper, being harried by Polish and Ukrainian troops. The government declares that it is firmly resolved to support Marshal Pilsudski's manifesto and the proclamation of Simon Petlura, the Ukrainian leader, according to which the Poles and Ukrainians are allied, and the Polish army will be withdrawn as soon as the situation permits.

Holland's Relations With Soviets

THE HAGUE, Holland (Thursday)—Holland will not resume trade with Soviet Russia until the League of Nations acts in regard to resumption of relations with the Bolsheviks, the Foreign Minister announced in Parliament today, in response to questions relative to the situation.

Bolshevik Reverse Reported

TOKYO, Japan (May 4)—(By The Associated Press)—Japanese troops stopped an advance by the Bolsheviks near Chita, Transbaikalia, late in April, and ultimately compelled the Bolsheviks to fall back over the neighboring mountain range, says a War Office communiqué issued today. The communiqué reads:

"The fifth division repulsed a general advance by the Bolsheviks near Chita. The fighting continued during April 25 and 26, the Russians leaving 130 killed. The Japanese had 93 killed. On April 27 we drove the enemy west of the Yablonoi range."

Russo-Japanese Agreement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—In pursuance of the armistice Treaty concluded between Russia and Japan at Vladivostok on April 29, the engineering and ship building works at Vladivostok are to be handed over to the Russian authorities on condition that they are not to be used for production of war material.

Kiev Reports Denied

CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Thursday)—Reports that Kiev has been lost by the Russian Bolsheviks are denied in a wireless message received here from Moscow.

"A wireless dispatch from Lyons says Kiev has been taken by the Poles," the message says. "On both May 4 and May 5 the Soviet Government authorities were in direct telegraphic communication with Kiev, which was then in the hands of the Bolsheviks."

Bolshevik Claim Success

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—Moscow wireless reports state that in the Irgum direction, Bolshevik troops drove enemy parties, which had crossed to the left bank of the Beresina, north of Beresina village, back into the river. At the mouth of the River Pripiet, Bolshevik troops occupied villages on the right bank of the Dnieper 47 miles north of Kiev. In Kiev and Tiganos, on the sea of Azov, the situation is quiet.

Soviets Take Merchant Fleet

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—Following upon the liquidation of the White Guard bands in the southern sectors of the Black Sea coast, the Reds took possession of a merchant fleet, consisting of hundreds of cargo and passenger ships in a fit state for navigation, and 71 ships which have been placed under repair.

Polish Repulse Reported

LONDON, England (Friday)—Polish troops advancing on Kiev were repulsed by the Bolsheviks on the line of the Irpen River. It is announced in a Soviet Government communiqué, dated Thursday, received from Moscow today. The statement reads:

"In the Kiev region, at the railway along the Irpen, we repulsed the enemy's advancing troops."

Recruiting Qualified Workers

MOSCOW, Russia (April 17)—Karl Radek, the Bolshevik propagandist, in a speech at the Communist convention said:

"Soviet Russia is recruiting to the last man qualified workers, and is distributing them in such a way as to

meet the economic needs of the country. The organization of man power is the more important because the growing economic crisis in Europe will not permit of the hope of extensive importation of the means of production. Resignation and distribution of man power must be accomplished by governmental control. "The term militarization," he continued, "as applied to this control, means the spontaneous organization of the working class against hunger and cold—the first essential step towards the realization of Communism."

LOUIS F. POST MAKES REPLY TO CHARGES

Assistant Secretary of Labor Criticizes Newspaper Men and Immigration Officials in His Defense Before Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Although the people of the United States have been led to believe by newspaper articles that great numbers of aliens in this country are eager to overthrow the government, hurl bombs at public men, and otherwise create a reign of terror, the result of more than 6000 arrests of aliens showed only three pistols seized, and only 40 persons who favored violence as a means of effecting political change, according to Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, who yesterday appeared before the House Rules Committee to present his own case in connection with the proposals for his impeachment.

"A good deal has been said publicly and otherwise about the great danger with which we are confronted," Mr. Post told the Rules Committee. "Men with bombs were going to kill right and left."

"I don't know where this started, but I suspect that two-salary newspaper men had something to do with it. By that I mean men who take a newspaper salary and another salary to create terrorism through misrepresentation."

"I referred to that condition because the general public must have visions of a great conspiracy to throw bombs," Mr. Post commented. He continued that after the Secretary of Labor had found membership in the Communist Party illegal, hardly any other arrests were made except upon that ground. "Raids were made upon homes and upon public meetings, men were seized without warrants and their dwellings searched," said Mr. Post, "solely on the ground of membership."

In opening his statement, Mr. Post criticized severely the report of the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of which Albert Johnson (R.), Representative from Washington, is chairman, asserting that the report showed slight knowledge even of the procedure of deportation and that it was full of errors of ignorance and misinformation. Mr. Post asserted that the Commissioner-General of Immigration and his subordinates have no authority whatsoever to pass upon deportation cases, the decision in every case being the sole province of the Secretary of Labor or his direct official representatives.

Deportation Proceedings

There is no warrant in law for the examination of an alien arrested in deportation proceedings except by the Inspector at the immigration station, Mr. Post said. The Department of Justice has no authority in that respect. The Commissioner-General of Immigration had been assuming power to make recommendations and had prepared unauthorized and unofficial memoranda in deportation cases. These memoranda were introduced in the immigration committee's report, without the evidence. The report he characterized as misleading and misrepresentative with conclusions not sanctioned by the evidence.

Mr. Post said it was his duty to decide cases on the evidence, not on the memoranda prepared by the Commissioner-General or anyone else. The Commissioner-General (Anthony Caminetti) had one function, to transmit papers in these cases as rapidly as possible to the Secretary of Labor, but had held them up for weeks at a time, and men meanwhile were being kept in jail. Six years' experience had convinced Mr. Post that fair statements of the cases were not forthcoming from the office of the Commissioner-General.

Cases Awaiting Action

"Rather than take their statements for granted," he said, speaking of the immigration officials, "I decided to go to the evidence for myself. I decided he had done from the beginning, not merely since last March." When I did I found the evidence and the memoranda didn't tally."

There were 547 cases awaiting deportation, Mr. Post said. Thereupon the committee wanted to know why they had not been sent out of the country at once. Mr. Post explained that most of them had to go to Russia or to other countries to which they could not be deported now. He thought it might be possible to arrange for a ship to Russia before long.

BRITISH DEBATE ON AFFAIRS IN IRELAND

Government's Attention Called to Increase in Agrarian Crime —No Convictions for Mur- ders of Police Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—Dennis S. Henry, Irish Attorney General, in the House of Commons on Thursday, said that no one had been convicted of the murder of any of the 40 police or other government officials murdered in Ireland since January 1, 1919, but nine persons were awaiting trial on charges of murder.

Reports on the conflicts between military forces and civilians had been received, but their contents are not being made public at present. In all, 272 police barracks have been destroyed in Ireland during April, when this form of crime was rife. Of these 241 were privately owned, while 36 were the property of the Irish government.

Claims for £353,945 in respect of privately owned and £73,000 in respect of government owned barracks had been received. Most of the barracks were vacated by the police before being maliciously destroyed, as accommodation was too small to permit of occupation by the military.

Mr. Henry also stated that, among the prisoners released from Mountjoy prison as a result of the hunger strike, there were 34 who had been convicted of offenses against the law.

Edward Shortt, Home Secretary, stated that the number of hunger strikers in Wormwood Scrubs was 192 on May 3, and 183 on May 5, and 180 on Thursday. None of these had been released, he said, but some were now in the hospital.

Horatio Bottomley inquired of Mr. Bonar Law as to the proposed government action regarding appeals in the United States for subscriptions for bond certificates by Eamonn de Valera. Mr. Bonar Law replied that he was not in a position to say whether these appeals were supported by the government of any state and the British Government did not propose to make any representations to the President of the United States. He was quite satisfied that good feeling in the United States was not represented by the demonstrations which had taken place, and he did not think that any action the British Government could take would have any result, while probably making relations worse without advantage to itself.

The Irish question was also dealt with in the House of Lords. Earl Middleton called the government's attention to the enormous increase in agrarian crime in Ireland of a Bolshevik character, and so far not one person had been made amenable to the law. He said that one person caught redhanded and shot would have more effect than the internment of 100.

Further Comment on Protest

LONDON, England (Friday)—Only two of this morning's newspapers comment on the memorandum sent by American Congressmen to the Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, relative to the Irish situation.

"It is an elementary maxim of the foreign policy of most civilized nations that one state department should not interfere with the internal affairs of another nation," says The Daily Graphic. "No legislator of any country has the right to imperil the good relationship existing between his nation and any other, merely because he wants to attract votes to himself."

The newspaper declares that Irishmen have the same redress, if wronged, that is given any other citizen of the United Kingdom, and it points to the wholesale arrest of Bolsheviks in

America as analogous to the situation in Ireland.

Reestablishment of the British bureau of information in America, which was closed at the time of the armistice, is urged upon the government by The Morning Post, which says it could counter anti-British agitation in the United States. Referring to the action of American Congressmen on behalf of the Irish Republic, the newspaper says:

"Were Great Britain to pass a resolution in both Houses of Parliament in favor of granting self-government to the Philippine Islands, we imagine the British Foreign Office should hear of it within 24 hours."

Laborers' Drastic Methods

MULLINGAR, Ireland (Friday)—Two hundred laborers forced an entry into the council chamber today, where a discussion was in progress on the question of road repairing contracts, and demanded that direct instead of contract labor be used. After a free fight the council complied with the laborers' demands.

New Secretary's Plans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—All the Sinn Féin prisoners recently interned in the Belfast jail are now on hunger strike, including George Monaghan, solicitor of Omagh, and Thomas Walsh, Journalist of Carrick. They have sent a demand to the governor to know that they are charged with, and when they will be tried.

Sir Hamar Greenwood, new Chief Secretary was sworn in at a meeting of the Privy Council held at the Viceregal Lodge on Thursday, Viscount French and the Lord Chief Justice being present.

It is understood that Sir Hamar will spend most of his time transacting official business at the Viceregal Lodge and not at Dublin Castle, thus following a precedent set by James Ian Macpherson, his predecessor.

Irish Pamphlet Banned

MELBOURNE, Victoria (Thursday)—The entry into Australia of an American pamphlet entitled "bond certificate for the first loan of the elected government of the Republic of Ireland" has been prohibited by the federal government.

Protest Termed Impertinent

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Times publishes a cablegram received by Lord Northcliffe from "The Loyal Coalition" of Boston, quoting a cablegram sent by that organization to the Premier, Lloyd George, in which the message of the American Congressmen on the Irish question sent to the Premier is termed "impertinent" and declaring:

"These congressmen will pay at the polls for this meddling interference."

It is further asserted in the cablegram that the procedure of these Congressmen "does not represent in the slightest degree the attitude and sentiment of the overwhelming majority of American people."

ARRIVAL OF TURKISH DELEGATES IN PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Turkish mission which has arrived here is composed of the former Grand Vizier, Tawfik Pasha, Rehid Bey, Minister of the Interior, Fahreddin Bey, Minister of Instruction, Djemal Pasha, Minister of Public Works, Mahoud Moukhtar, former ambassador at Berlin, now attached to the Turkish mission in Switzerland. There are also 17 counselors and five ambassadorial secretaries.

The mission is housed in the Hotel Des Reservoirs, where was the German mission. The Treaty will be handed to them probably on Monday without ceremony.

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PROFITEERING IS CHIEFLY BLAMED FOR HIGH PRICES

Added Toll of 20 Per Cent Levied on Necessities by Cor- porations Since Armistice, Rail- road Labor Board Is Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Upon alleged profiteering by corporations is laid the heaviest responsibility for the burden of high prices which the American people is having to bear, by W. Jett Lauck, consulting economist, who presented an arraignment of the corporations before the Railroad Labor Board yesterday.

Mr. Lauck acted on behalf of the 17 brotherhoods and unions of railroad workers, his deductions being the result of eight months research. B. M. Jewell, president of the railroad employees department of the American Federation of Labor, characterizes Mr. Lauck's work as the most comprehensive and authoritative survey ever made in the field of profiteering.

The net profits of the corporations in the United States in the war years of 1916-1918 were \$4,800,000,000 more than those of the three pre-war years, he declares, and that means, he said, a "profiteering tax" of \$240 per annum for each family of five throughout the nation.

Excess Profits During the War

"In two industries alone, iron and steel and coal, \$2,000,000,000 of profits in excess of the pre-war average were exacted during the three years, constituting virtually a levy of \$20 upon every man, woman, and child in the United States," the report states.

"These increased profits, not due to increased production, meant that this great group of corporations, controlling products essential to daily life, made profits sufficient to replace the entire value of their capital stock within a period of slightly over four years."

"The above disclosures do not reveal completely the extent of corporate profiteering, since corporations have been and are utilizing various devices to conceal the full measure of their earnings, such as excessive deductions for depletion and depreciation, payment of astoundingly excessive salaries and grossly fictitious royalties and rents."

"For the four years, 1916-17-18-19, corporate profits, not inclusive of royalties, rents, excessive salaries, stock dividends, or any other form of compensation, cost each family of five in the United States a total of \$1500. This is on the basis of 22,000,000 families."

Wages Tag Behind Prices

"During this same period the average income of these families for the four years averaged less than \$730, so the tolls exacted as profits by the corporations constitute more than one-fifth of the family income."

"Experts who are working on schedules obtained from income tax returns, corporation financial statements, other government tabulations and the financial manuals assert their firm conviction that one-fourth of the income of each American worker is taken from him in the shape of corporate profits; that instead of labor costs being the initial influence in forcing increases in the cost of living, wage increases have lagged behind price increases; that prices were pushed up by factors over which workers had no control; that labor, as a class, is now worse off than it was before the war; that in the distribution of the income of the country, labor is receiving a smaller proportion than it did before the war, while capital, in the form of profits, interest and rent, is receiving a very much larger proportion; that capital is profiteering on such a scale as to menace the future of the country."

Exploitation Since Armistice

"Since the armistice the only change has been an abatement in the gigantic sums accruing to corporations which monopolize the military requirements of a country at war, such as iron and steel, coal, copper, metal products and meats; but since the cessation of the demand for war supplies industries engaged in the production of clothing, food, household supplies and other staple necessities of life have exploited the public to an extent even greater than during the years 1916-17-18; the added toll of profiteering in absolute necessities since the armistice reckoned in terms of net profits and above the extortionate profits exacted in the war years, has amounted to at least 20 per cent in those industries for which profit figures for 1919 are now available; first-hand evidence of profiteering is accentuated by the huge undivided profits which are flowing to the wealthy in surplus stock dividends following the recent Supreme Court decision, indicating that profiteering already revealed is only a fraction of the real extent of profiteering, since profits were held in reserve for a favorable moment of distribution."

Failure of the government departments charged with protection of the public against profiteering was indicated by Mr. Lauck, who pointed to the case of sugar, saying that "the extraordinary increase in price, now amounting to more than 300 per cent, can find no justification in terms of war paid to labor to produce it."

"In the shoe industry the profit

Items amounted in 1917 to approximately three-fifths of the total price and over five times the total labor cost. The astounding thing about the shoe industry is this proportion of the price which goes into various profit margins, especially when contrasted with labor's share of the price. In 1914 all the labor from the hide to the finished shoe absorbed less than one-sixth of the price paid by the consumer, while in 1917 the share of labor had fallen to one-ninth. The question as to who is responsible for the increased cost of a pair of shoes quickly can be answered when it is realized that the \$3.50 increase in the price of a pair of standard shoes, labor receives 15 cents, while the margins of various manufacturers and merchants absorbed \$2.75.

"Enormous profits made at the expense of the consumer were too large to be divided all at once, especially when a large proportion of high incomes went to help the country carry the enormous expense of the war. So only a part of the profits was distributed. The remainder swelled reserves to huge proportions. Thus the consumer discovers that he has been taxed not only to pay high dividends during the war period, but also in order that these same high dividends may be continued over the recession of industry which is bound to follow."

"Some of these reserves are finding their way into stock dividends, thus creating more paper value upon which the country will in the future be expected to pay a fair rate of profit."

FRENCH FINANCIAL PROSPECTS DISCUSSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Francis Marsal, Minister of Finance, was the guest of the Anglo-American Press Association at lunch yesterday and spoke of the financial situation of France. It would, he said, need tremendous efforts to raise France from ruins. That effort had begun, and he wished the world to realize the arduousness of the task and the sacrifices involved.

In consequence of the mobilization of 50 per cent of the men between 18 and 50 years, and of the invasion of territory, the receipts of the state fell in 1915 to less than 4,000,000,000 francs. Today the Chamber of Deputies has approved of taxes which will bring in 18,000,000,000 francs a year. During the war, the Allies doubted the courage of France, and now they should have full confidence in French determination and industry. France, without asking aid from anybody, would support the expenses of war and peace, but, besides these expenses, there were exceptional charges for reconstruction of liberated regions. These expenses should fall upon Germany.

He maintained that except for these extraordinary obligations, France can easily, with her resources and riches, balance the accounts. Restoration, however, was an international concern. When France could enjoy her own sugar, coal, and wheat, the franc, now so low in comparison with the pound and the dollar, would regain its value.

DANISH EXPLANATION OF SCHLESWIG VOTE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)—The "National Tidende" learns that the international commission, in an appeal to the Supreme Council, points out the fact that the Danish population of the second zone of Schleswig has been under German tyranny for 56 years, and this naturally influenced the result of the plebiscite. The commission calls attention to the fact that the plebiscite by-elections of 1860 and 1881 show a Danish majority. The new Danish Government intends to send a delegation to Paris to explain the wishes of Denmark regarding the proposals with reference to the "denisation" of the second zone.

It is stated that Mr. Ambersen, manager of the East Asiatic Company, will be asked to go to London on behalf of the government to work for the cause of the "denisation" of Schleswig.

OHIO WOMEN SHUT OUT OF PRIMARIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Ohio women will be prevented from voting for delegates to the national party convention at the primary election on April 27 as the result of referendum petitions circulated by the anti-suffrage organization having its headquarters in this city. The petitions contain more than the 57,000 signatures necessary to authorize a state-wide referendum. The filing of these petitions automatically suspends the Reynolds bill, enacted by the recent Legislature, which empowered women to vote in the forthcoming presidential primary, and no further action can be taken until the referendum is held at the regular election in November.

ALLEGED LETTER IN MILK CASE READ

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A copy of part of an alleged letter which is charged, was sent by E. L. Bradford, treasurer and general manager of the Turner Center System, to J. B. Vickery, a dairyman of Unity, Maine, urging him to curtail the production of milk in order to keep up the price, was read as evidence in a public hearing conducted by J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General, by the order of the State Senate.

LABOR PARTISANS DENY SURRENDER

Chicago Federation Officials Repudiate Reported Alliance With Nonpartisan Movement in Coming Election Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Instead of dropping the Labor Party plan in favor of the nonpartisan plan of the American Federation of Labor, as recently reported, the Chicago Federation of Labor is going ahead with its promotion of the Labor Party, and will back it financially to the extent of \$50,000, declared E. N. Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday.

"Contrary to the report," stated Mr. Nockels, "Matthew Woll and George W. Perkins, as representatives of the nonpartisan political campaign committee of the American Federation of Labor, have not met with representatives of the Chicago Federation of Labor in any conference dropping the Labor Party and cooperating with the nonpartisan committee. John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor and chief promoter of the Labor Party, was in Washington recently to see Mr. Gompers on matters relating to the steel strike, but he has not entered into any negotiations in connection with the Labor Party."

"When these conferences do take place, they will be in our office here in Chicago, and the question will be whether the nonpartisan campaign committee will support Labor Party candidates in the local field, and not whether we will drop the Labor Party."

Methods Discussed

"The stand taken by the American Federation of Labor is to support the friends of Labor in either of the old parties in preference to putting Labor candidates in the field. We informed the American Federation of Labor in the initial letter of this controversy that in the 10 congressional districts of Chicago we know of no one on the old party tickets that is all friendly to Labor, and therefore the Labor movement intends to place in the field a full ticket for county, state and national offices. To this Samuel Gompers replied as follows: 'Do you know that Representative Chindblom has a fair Labor record? Besides, Representatives Gallagher, Juhl, Mason, J. W. Rainey and Wilson all from Chicago, have fair Labor records.'

"In our answer to this, we declared that the first four named voted for the Cummins-Esch bill, which would trample Labor under foot, and J. W. Rainey is the acknowledged tool of the big packers."

"Mr. Gompers, in his next letter, backed down and said that in referring to these men it was not his intent or purpose to endorse them. He thus virtually admitted there were no friends of Labor in either of the old parties in the 10 local congressional districts. If that is the case we maintain then there is nothing for the American Federation of Labor to do but to support Labor Party candidates."

Mr. Gompers Quoted

The concluding paragraph of Mr. Gompers' reply to Mr. Nockels' last letter, dated April 2, which Mr. Nockels claims is a concession to the Labor Party, and which has not yet been answered, and therefore is the latest official word on the subject, was as follows:

"I welcome, indeed, your assurance that the Chicago Federation of Labor has no thought of applying destructive tactics, and your desire for an opportunity to develop a political program for the Chicago Federation of Labor that will be in full accord and agreement with the nonpartisan political program of the American Federation of Labor in principle as well as in spirit and progress. To this end I have requested Eighth Vice-President Matthew Woll and George W. Perkins to meet with the representatives of the Chicago Federation of Labor at the earliest time most convenient for all concerned."

The correspondence followed the request of the Chicago Federation of Labor for a contribution to its \$50,000 Labor Party Fund, which reads as follows:

"Inasmuch as this body has endorsed and inaugurated a Labor Party by a referendum vote, which will nominate a full set of candidates, a contribution of \$5000 of the funds now being collected for political purposes in the Labor unions by the American Federation of Labor would be acceptable to help Labor's friends on the Labor Party ticket and defeat Labor's enemies and the two old Democratic and Republican Party tickets."

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR WORKING CHILDREN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The vocational supervision league of Chicago is carrying on a campaign to induce legislation for the education of children of working age, to assure parents of a living wage in place of the earnings of children who should be in school, and to grant scholarships from public funds. The league now offers about 100 scholarships through funds given by individuals and clubs which help children to remain in school when they would otherwise be forced to leave school and go to work. It has been found that 30,000 children in Chicago between the ages of 14

and 16 were at work or seeking work in 1919.

Statistics show that the earning capacity of the high school graduate is more than twice as much as that of the child who goes into industry at 14, leaving the grammar school. The positions open to the younger children are much less promising for the future and offer less training than those they would be able to secure if their schooling might continue.

The league offers these scholarships as a sum of money to the family to offset the wages of the child if it were at work, thus permitting it to remain in school. Their aim is to extend their work so that scholarships may be taken care of from public funds.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN ON WAY TO CANADA

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Sir Robert L. Borden, Premier of Canada, who reached New York late yesterday from Asheville, North Carolina, where he has been spending the last few weeks of his enforced rest, would make no statement on his arrival concerning the proposed plan for sending a Canadian diplomatic representative to the United States.

"I have nothing to say on any public question whatsoever," declared the Premier. "This trip has been purely a vacation."

Pressed for information as to the truth of the rumors of his possible resignation on his return to Canada, Sir Robert said positively: "I certainly have nothing to say about that. The Canadian Parliament would be the only place in which I should make any remarks of that kind if I had any to make."

Sir Robert left Canada more than four months ago. He visited New York on his way to England with Viscount Jellicoe and passed through the city again on his way south in the latter part of March. The Premier expects to spend about a week in New York.

ABATEMENT PLEAS FOR COAL MEN FILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Pleas in abatement of the government indictment charging officials of the United Mine Workers of America and bituminous coal operators with conspiracy to violate the Lever act were filed in federal court by Charles E. Hughes, Special Counsel for the miners, argued in support of the abatement pleas for the miners, which set out that Judge A. B. Anderson's instructions to the federal grand jury which made the coal probe were prejudicial to the interests of the defendants.

Restraint of Officials Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Suits asking that United States officials be restrained from prosecuting the fifteen Chicago coal operators who were indicted in Indianapolis for violation of the Lever Act have been filed in the Federal Courts here. A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, and five others are named as defendants. It is asked that the Lever Act be declared unconstitutional.

DRY REFERENDUM CASE SUBMITTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Legal action involving ratification of the federal prohibition amendment by the Missouri Legislature was submitted to the Missouri State Supreme Court Friday. The issue is whether the legislative act is subject to a review by a referendum of the voters in November. The Anti-Saloon League attorneys contend it is not subject to review, and have not in any way attacked the legality or sufficiency of the referendum petitions. The Attorney-General holds that the ratification was of all intents and purposes legislation, and is therefore subject to review.

AMERICAN COAL ON WAY TO FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Manufacturers of Lille complain that they have been paying 500 francs a ton for English coal, which is not at all suitable for industrial purposes. The Chamber of Commerce has, therefore, made arrangements with American mining companies and about 4000 tons is on the way to Dunkerque. The price is understood to be 350 francs a ton.

ARMY FLIER'S FEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

CALIFORNIA, California—From Rockwell Field, San Diego, to this city in 42 minutes, is the record made by Lieut. Henry Williams with a passenger-observer. The lieutenant had been engaged in border patrol between the two points. A speed of over 150 miles per hour had to be attained. Camp John H. Beacom is being moved from this city to El Centro, the purpose being to get the camp at least 10 miles from the border, to prevent pilots from flying over Mexican territory.

CANDIDATES CONFLICT

MANAGUA, Nicaragua—Diego Manuel Chamorro, former Nicaraguan Minister to the United States, was on Monday nominated the presidential candidate of the Conservative Party. Notwithstanding this action, Martin Benard insists he is the party's candidate and apparently has official support.

DYES BILL RAISES PARTISAN ISSUE

Debate on Measure in the Senate Brings Out Intimations of Political Dictation Involving the Wood Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The dye-stuff bill, the first after-the-war measure of industrial preparedness sponsored by the Republican leaders, got badly tangled up yesterday between national politics and the efforts of its opponents to strangle it through an organized filibuster. Members of the Senate Finance Committee support the measure as a protection for the American dye-stuff industry, and hold that in the interest of preparedness and to prevent dependence on Germany in the future the bill should be adopted.

A fierce controversy, however, has broken out, the opponents of the bill on both sides of the Senate declaring that the results of the high protection afforded to American interests under the proposed legislation would practically put the manufacturers of textiles at the mercy of the Dupont Company which it was argued was placed in a position to monopolize the entire market and make arbitrary demands for inferior products.

The fight in the Senate took on a political tinge when William S. Kenyon caused to be inserted in the Record a letter written to George H. Moses, Republican senator from New Hampshire by a representative of the I. Dupont de Nemours & Company of Wilmington, Delaware, which seemed to carry an implication that if Senator Moses did not withdraw his opposition to certain features of the bill the Duponts might find it difficult to support Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, Senator Moses is the southern manager of the Wood campaign. Senator Kenyon said he wished to inform the Senate "what interests are behind the bill."

It was developed that Senator Moses had asked the heads of the Dupont company what responsibility the writer of the letter, namely Charles K. Weston, the publicity agent of the company, had, and that responsibility was not disclaimed. Mr. Weston, however, said in an interview that the view expressed was personal.

The Moses amendment to which objection is made is deemed of vital interest to the New England textile manufacturers. It provides that the importation of dyestuffs be licensed whenever the wholesale price of the American product was unreasonably high or when American concerns could not get suitable substitutes for the German dyes.

When Joseph D. Frelinghuysen (R.), Senator from New Jersey, attempted to get a vote on the bill, William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, objected on the ground that Senator Moses, who was absent from the Senate, should be given an opportunity to be heard. Mr. Frelinghuysen intimated Mr. Moses should be in the Senate, whereupon Mr. King hinted that those behind the bill might conceivably be impelled by motives not dictated by public interest.

A wrangle over "reflecting on the integrity of Senators" ensued, the usual point of order was raised, and Senator King finally was forced to have his remarks stricken from the Record and the honor of the United States Senate shone again with the old-time luster.

MR. MILLERAND ON EUROPEAN FINANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—A meeting of parliamentary delegates in Paris heard this afternoon a discourse of Alexander Millerand, at the Sorbonne, in which he drew a dreadful picture of the devastation of Europe at the end of the war.

"It is necessary," he said, "to re-provision the continent and to produce intensely. France, deprived of the work of 10 of her departments, has resolutely accepted a policy of industry and restrictions. The Chamber of Deputies has courageously voted 8,500,000,000 francs of new taxes. 'Such a charge is not exceeded anywhere in the world, except in England. French exportations have more than doubled in the year. If present progress continues, as may be expected, France will quickly surmount her present difficulties."

"But solidarity of the Allies is essential, and the League of Nations must be made a reality. The conference has unanimously passed resolutions in favor of international legislation on shipping and an international committee is to study questions of exchange, capital, credits, supplies, conditions of labor, and to establish an accord relative to the debts of the Allies and the Central Powers. There were further resolutions, inviting various countries to diminish their expenses and consolidate public finances, to reduce fiduciary circulation and develop economic resources. The conference voted for strict

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PLAN TO PROLONG CONTROL OF FOOD

British Food Controller Declares Prices Will Increase if Control Is Not Maintained

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—In presenting a vote for £1,243,000 for the Ministry of Food in the House of Commons on Thursday, C. A. McCurdy, the Food Controller, said that the continued control of certain commodities was still necessary if a large increase in price was to be avoided. By the Ministry starting its own importations of bacon, waste had been entirely stopped. No improvement, either in prices or supplies, of sugar, could be expected, as the world production was down by approximately 3,500,000 tons, and the American price was more than nine times the pre-war price.

The economy of 700,000 tons effected in Great Britain by rationing was counterbalanced by increased consumption in America.

A shortage in the world supply of wheat for next year was also obvious. Only 5,000,000 tons were expected from America, as against 9,000,000 last year. India being the only country where any increase was evident, and a considerable reduction in the amount of wheat available for importing countries meant an inevitable increase in price.

Mr. McCurdy continued that the world shortage of butter was the consequence of the decline of dairy herds in Europe from the war, and also on the cessation of the Siberian supply. No estimate can be made at present of any improvement, butter being bought where possible and supplies pooled, so that a flat rate is charged to consumers.

Since the armistice, the staff of the ministry has been reduced by 50 per cent, and expenditure has shown a progressive decline during the last three years. In all, 20,000 cases of food prosecution had taken place, resulting in a total of £90,000 being inflicted in fines.

As to the complaint that the ministry had been guilty of profiteering, Mr. McCurdy said that the average net profit of all their transactions is less than one-tenth of 1 per cent, and the ministry had a trade turnover of £1,000,000. The total cost of the ministry to the individual householder amounted to 14d. per week, and for this sum, substantial saving had been effected to the people of the country.

The increased cost of living was 135 per cent above pre-war level in England, as against 220 per cent in France, 306 per cent in Italy, 194 per cent in Norway, and 191 per cent in Sweden.

Mr. Bonar Law announced that a bill for the extension of the life of the Ministry of Food would shortly be introduced. It was impossible to say for how long the Ministry might be necessary, but the government would continue it no longer than was best for the interests of the public.

INCREASE TO CARMEN OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—If the carmen employed by the Boston Elevated Railway should obtain the increase to \$2300 which they demand, they would receive larger wages than the greater number of passengers riding on the cars, it was claimed by counsel for the company yesterday. Irving L. Shaw, director of the income tax division of the state tax department, testified that income tax returns indicated that of 1,183,000 men working or receiving compensation, about 173,000 have an income of \$2000 or more annually.

DELEGATES UNINSTRUCTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DENVER, Colorado—The Republican State Convention at Pueblo yesterday elected four uninstructed delegates to the National Convention. John F. Vivian was elected national committeeman, to succeed Dr. Hubert Work.

BAN STILL ON GERMAN BOOKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—The Louisville free public library trustees have voted not to return, for the present, at least to the shelves of the library books containing German propaganda which were removed from circulation when the United States entered the war.

BREAD PRICE RAISED

CHICAGO, Illinois—An increase in the price of bread from 11 to 12 cents a pound loaf wholesale, effective on Monday, was announced yesterday by one large baking company.

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VESTRIA June 10

TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, LONDON

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ELIMINATION OF THE MIDDLEMAN

Rapid Progress of Cooperative Movement in United States—Stores, Factories and Banks Carried on Successfully

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"The cooperative movement in America is progressing rapidly," said Frederic C. Howe, who is at the head of the office in the Plumb Plan League. "3100 stores having been established in the United States, mostly in Pennsylvania, Illinois, New York State, North Dakota, California, and Washington. There are eight wholesale cooperative stores, the retailers subscribing to the wholesale stock and in return receiving supplies."

"The associations of Nebraska farmers last year did \$55,000,000 worth of business. They deal in wheat and farm products collectively and distribute farm supplies. Cooperative packing houses have been developed in North Dakota with a capital stock ranging from \$1,000,000 to \$10,000,000."

Wide Field Occupied

"The State of Washington is a hotbed of cooperation. In Seattle there is a cooperative newspaper, the Seattle Union Record. There are also a cooperative bank, cooperative storehouse, cooperative laundry, and cooperative milk supply with condensing plant. The State also has 20 cooperatively owned shingle mills."

"The farmers of the northwest have organized to market their wheat cooperatively. A great part of the wheat of Washington, Idaho, and Oregon will be handled that way this year. The California fruit growers have been acting in cooperation very successfully for some time and the Cleaners of Michigan have established canning factories and are going to can and market their products with headquarters in Detroit. The farmers of Kansas plan to dispose of their potatoes cooperatively."

"The Maintenance of Way division of the Railroad Brotherhood, with 355,000 members, has invested \$1,250,000 in five factories, in which are manufactured sweaters, hosiery, gloves, underwear, and shirts. They have cut the prices of these articles, which are supplied to their members, and have at the same time raised wages and shortened hours. It is proposed within the year to establish a large cooperative bank."

Success of Credit Unions

"The Plumb Plan League is promoting cooperation as one side of industrial democracy. The main object is the cooperative control of industry and the right of the worker to share in the management. The second thing is that Labor should be its own capitalist, buying at wholesale and producing for its own uses. Labor, the organ of the Plumb Plan League, is advocating cooperation and its office is advising workers how to start stores, where to buy and the dangers to be avoided. The railroad employees are very active and have big plans."

Mr. Howe is especially interested in banking and credit in promoting producers' banks, not only the ordinary commercial banks dedicated to cooperation, but small banks known as credit unions, of which there are 65,000 in Europe and 200 in Canada. The Canadian banks have never lost a cent," he said. "The credit unions of Massachusetts have resources of \$3,000,000, and they have never lost a cent. Those in New York have a similar record. These banks are organized by workers within a union for collecting by weekly or monthly payments deposits from members which are loaned out again for production purposes or to meet emergencies. These cut out the loan sharks and usurers. They are equally valuable to farmers."

WAYSIDE BOOTHS UNATTENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

RAMONA, California—"Help yourself—please leave money in the glass

—thank you." This is the sign which greets possible customers when they stop at the roadside to inspect freshly-dug and temptingly-displayed vegetables in a neat booth. The vegetables are tied up in bunches with a uniform price of 5 cents. The proprietors report that this plan has solved the problem of a market and that sales have aggregated \$20 per day. Instances have been rare where persons have failed to leave the money.

GOVERNMENT'S IRISH POLICY IS INDORSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Sir Hamar Greenwood, the new Irish Secretary is returned at the head of the Sunderland poll which was taken a fortnight ago, and the results, which were announced today, indicate that the electorate has emphatically indorsed the government policy in Ireland.

The by-election was fought, solely and simply, on the new Home Rule Bill, and Sir Hamar Greenwood frankly appealed, not merely for a bare majority, but for one which would carry moral weight behind it and free his hands for one of the most difficult posts under the government at the present time.

The Irish Secretary, of whom high hopes are held in the direction of a smoother and less irritating administration in Dublin, enters on his task encouraged by a clear majority over Dr. V. H. Rutherford, the Labor candidate, of 8434, the Independent Liberal W. Howe receiving only comparatively small support.

Today's results were: Greenwood, 22,813; Rutherford, 14,379; Howe, 5065.

FINAL RESULTS OF TZECH ELECTIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Final results of the elections to the Tzecho-Slovak National Assembly, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed by the Tzech Legation here, show that, out of 300 seats in the Chamber of Deputies, Tzecho-Slovak parties have 199; German parties, 72; Magyars, 10, and there are 19 unoccupied seats for Teschen and Carpathian Ruthenia, elections for which, it is hoped, will be held in a few weeks, when the resettlement of Eastern Europe has made further progress.

There are 150 seats in the Senate, of which the Tzecho-Slovak parties have 102; Germans, 37; Magyars, 3; and there are 8 unoccupied seats.

HEAD LETTUCE PROFITS HIGH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DULUTH, Minnesota—Profits of more than \$1000 per acre are not unusual in the raising of head lettuce in Minnesota. The black mud lands within two or three miles of this city have come to be known as the best for lettuce growing anywhere in the United States, and the business has reached large proportions.

MICHIGAN AUTO LIST GROWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Automobiles owned in Michigan increased by more than 63,000 in 1919, figures at the Secretary of State's office show. During 1919 registration totaled 325,814, of which 288,708 were passenger cars. In 1918 the total was 262,125; 1917, 226,125, and 1916, 160,052. Motor cycles increased 1100 in 1919 over 1918, but showed a substantial decrease from 1916.

SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM PRIZES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBIA, Missouri—One hundred dollars in prizes will be given the publishers of the three best Missouri weekly newspapers, composed on the linotype and entered in a contest to be decided during the Eleventh Annual Journalism week of the School of Journalism, University of Missouri, to be held May 3 to 7. Jay H. Neff Hall, the new \$75,000 home of the School of Journalism, will be dedicated on May 7.

The French Woman's Cleverness

It is not only the design and cut of the dress and the color schemes in which it is made that have given the French woman her reputation for style.

It is the manner in which she wears her gowns, and the careful consideration she gives to her corset—the foundation for perfect dress.

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"I will say a few words at random, and do you listen at random?"
One Learns

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
Without doubt it is a fact that we should improve our time, and profit by every hint that the future may give us. Surely we know eminent men of affairs who have read all Shakespeare in the quarter hours that other and weaker men would have devoted to the golf course or the life-story of Messrs. Mutt and Jeff. Every man of the world is familiar with that head of a government who taught himself Phœnician folk-songs by not shaving for a couple of months, and the prima donna who mastered Herbert Spencer's system between the acts. Yes, it is the little things that count, "the parings of our time," as Fénelon called them. We must pluck from every hedge and sleep only after the sun has gone down, find books in the running brooks and practical advice in stones.

With this ever before my eyes, I find in every hour the wherewithal for improvement and profit and sometimes in places where I have least expected it. You must know then, that once upon a time and not so very long ago, either, it was my good fortune to find myself in a tight little town on our New England coast. Spring had been singing all day over the wet, awaked fields, in the trees that showed the first, faint blur of promised green, and there was no question that the birds were practicing some very smart trills. Night fell and the birds went to bed, the trees merged in the darkness and the captain foretold a wet tomorrow. Fully determined to go to bed early and to rise early, I yet had before me a few hours. These I did not care to spend in reading—12 hours a day reading and writing is an elegant sufficiency—so what to do? Ha! This is the twentieth century, the day of progress, art and convenience! said I to myself. So I decided to go to the local cinematograph, and quivering with excitement went into the town hall that was used for such purposes. It was an excellent show; in one five-reel picture there was one that played the part of a "chevalier d'industrie" excellently well. Before the pictures were thrown on the screen, the music played the national air and when it did, the audience stood to attention with commendable heartiness. Up to that moment I had looked about and observed and one thing that I saw has prompted this paper.

On the walls either side of the hall were neatly printed placards in very legible characters to this effect: "Gentlemen are requested not to use tobacco in this hall, to stand upon the settees or to sit upon the backs of them." Here, said I to myself, is one of those hints that whisper a golden opportunity for self-improvement, even though it fill one with embarrassment. The request to gentlemen not to stand upon the settees nor yet to sit upon the backs of them was so quiet and so illuminating that any one of the least sensibility must have been touched. It must be admitted that the notice lacked clearness, for it was not made quite definite whether this inhibition was to standing and sitting applied only to the actual time of the performance and not to intermission.

I confess that hitherto it has been my practice whenever any feature in the show appealed to me, to stand upon my stall and during the comic picture to sit upon the back, this latter having special advantages, as one could rock to and fro and really laugh. Then, too, if you wanted to find out the latest news from Newark or Timbuctoo, you had only to stand on the seat and ask whether any lady or gentleman had an evening paper. It saved a great deal of trouble and the audience liked it very much, especially if you caught the paper handily when tossed you. Gallery shots were the hardest, as they ranged at 45 per cent up. It was a friendly, easy practice that would be hard to renounce, but I saw that here, to use a little quoted phrase, was "the handwriting on the wall," here was a plain intimation that without the least expense for teachers or books I gain a step in the path of etiquette.

It needed but a few moments' observation to show that the audience had either originated this rule or else had been born with a sense of etiquette, alas, denied to myself. There was a Swedish lady beside me; firmly she gazed at the light-amitted screen, sweetly there slumbered her golden-haired Fridolf, lying in childish insouciance there on her lap, and his boots on mine. She did not once stand on the settee nor sit upon the back of it. I blushed in the darkness as I confessed to myself that the daughter of the Vikings has a more profound and delicate sense of etiquette than myself. I looked about the hall—nobody was standing on the settee! Nobody was sitting on the back of one! Here was humiliating meditation for one that professed the canon and the civil law and had seen Mr. Asquith in a hansom! But these things really happen for our improvement, not our discouragement and I saw that I must turn over a new leaf, at least so far as cinematograph manners were concerned.

You had best not begin with too many leaves at a time. Not only had

this admirable rule been promulgated and obeyed, but the hall was heavily policed by a stern officer—a man smooth shaven, lean and serious, whose lithe and nervous frame gave little promise of indulgence toward those wayward that stood upon a settee or stood upon the back of it. First, he stood hawk-like in the gallery and then he descended in an eddying swoop to the floor. Need I tell you that the audience remained glued to their seats, respectfully quiescent? Had I, obeying the habit of years, stood upon the settee—always supposing that I could have worked clear of Fridolf's boots—what think you would have happened to me? You know quite well that I should have been apprehended, loaded with chains and thrown into an "oublette" where I should have shed more tears than Thaddeus of Warsaw.

A PASSING CREED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
Dr. G. C. Williamson of Burgh House, Hampstead, has just given to the London Library an almost complete set of Muggletonian books, thus bringing to light that strange sect founded in the seventeenth century by Ludovic Muggleton and Thomas Reeves. As no mention of the sect appeared in the census of 1851, when the religious opinions of the inhabitants were enumerated, no one had any idea that it was still in existence, but it now appears that from 1864 until quite recently the meetings of the sect have been held regularly in a quaint old room in New Street, Bishopsgate, in the heart of the city of London.

The Muggletonians took their rise in the year 1657, at a time when many people entered the ranks of preachers, and also assumed the rôle of prophets, some even claiming to be apostles come back to earth, while others asserted that they were persons who had been referred to in the Apocalypse. Among the number were Ludovic Muggleton, a journeyman tailor, and William Reeves, a cobbler, of Rosemary Lane, Whitechapel.

They met together at a public house in the Minorities and there formulated a new scheme of religion. They declared that they were the two witnesses prophesied of in the Book of Revelation, who were to appear before the end of the world (cf. 3-6). They preached in the open air on Tower Hill and at other well-known spots and gave so much offense to the Presbyterians and Independents that eventually Muggleton was prosecuted at the Old Bailey along with Reeves, the principal indictment being that they had jointly published a "remonstrance" addressed to Cromwell.

Muggleton's trial came off at the Old Bailey on January 17, 1677, when he was sentenced to stand on the pillory on three days in three several parts of London; being publicly whipped from one to another, and to pay a fine of £500 or to be kept in prison in default of payment. His books were at the same time ordered to be publicly burned.

Persecution, however, as is invariably the case, only served to secure what they most desired—publicity and an increase in the number of their sympathizers. The adherents of their tenets increased rapidly in numbers and eventually it is said they numbered one-fourth of the poorer population of the metropolis. Upon the restoration of the monarchy the persecutions increased in number and severity, the guards frequently dispersing their meetings and many of the principal members being put into prison.

The quarrel between the Muggletonians on the one hand and the Presbyterians and Independents on the other was also resumed and became both fierce and long. Some of the Muggletonians, on their conviction, were transported to the American colonies and there is today a Muggletonian colony in Central America. They never possessed any settled places of worship, meeting generally in licensed or private houses; having no settled form of religion or ritual, their sole object for meeting together being conversation upon their peculiar tenets and upon the lives of the members of the sect who had passed away.

Muggleton was convicted on the charge of blasphemy in January 1676, 26 years after he began his public career, and he passed away on March 14, 1697. His works, in four large quarto volumes, were not published until 1756, but were reissued in a new edition as recently as 1846.

The London congregation is a very small one, but there is a larger colony in Derbyshire, though as nonbelievers are not admitted to any of their meetings and recruits to the sect are apparently not welcomed, the Muggletonians will probably in the ordinary course of events become one of the extinct creeds.

TRAVEL IN ANTUNG

"The 'good roads movement' is still a long way off from the Chinese district of Antung, where United States Vice-Consul C. J. Spiker has been recently summing up the conditions of highway transportation. In winter, to be sure, it is not so bad; the streams and rivers freeze over, and nature provides Antung districts with "broad and level highways which stretch away for hundreds of miles into the hills." Then, too, the roads are frozen and at their best, and over them come the products of the district: beans, wild silk cocoon, cereals, and timber—to accumulate at points along the important waterways and continue their journey by boat or raft when spring opens the rivers. But the roads themselves are no more than trails, and spring thaws transform them in places to quagmires, where carts are bogged and travel becomes more and more difficult until at last it becomes impossible; and local officials impose a tax on the inhabitants in the immediate vicinity to make the road again passable.

A HARD BOOK TO EDIT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Pity the poor student of geography who has to learn the map of the world during the next few years. He will need all the colors of the rainbow, and some besides, to illustrate on his outline map the changes that have come over Europe alone, not to mention the hodgepodge in Asia and Africa. The German scholars, who are fond of tackling difficult tasks in statistics, have just finished their annual effort to describe the state of the world. The Almanach of Gotha of 1919 was already a remarkable document, accustomed to recording the family histories of the monarchs and nobility of Europe in the dull and orderly fashion of peace-time, the Almanach of last year had to deal with a chaos. The world war had left aristocratic genealogy in the condition of a Kansas haystack after a cyclone has passed. The Almanach of 1920 is just as confusing.

It was in 1773 that Justus Perthes of Gotha began the famous Almanach of Gotha, in imitation of a then famous Universal Genealogical Almanach published in Venice by Giuseppe Chiusole. In those days the world was much more aristocratic than democratic, and it was possible to give a picture of political conditions by describing the noble and reigning families arranged in alphabetic order. The French Revolution, which took the heads off so many kings, dukes and princes, caused a first break in the routine of the Gotha Almanach. But once a noble always a noble. The Almanach kept on cataloging the remaining aristocrats, as though they still held their jobs, but putting in front of their titles the French word "ci-devant," or as we would say "ex-."

Plucked Princes

Last year the 60 odd potentates and the numberless titled nobles who, as a result of the German, Austrian and Russian revolutions, gave up their positions as rulers, ambassadors, cabinet and army officers, filled the Almanach with "ex-s." In this respect the Almanach is the same this year. Willy of Wied, for example, still appears as sovereign of Albania, and the names of the de-throned princes of Germany are given in alphabetic order with their titles; but the little word "ex-" comes in to take away the meaning. The German revolution has, however, left one noteworthy trace on this, the one hundred and fifty-sixth edition of the Almanach. There are no illustrations, because a law of the German Republic prohibits the publication of pictures of the former sovereigns. As regards Germany, the Almanach shows everything in normal condition, and there is no hint of the gigantic travail that nation went through in its revolutionary transformation. The complex German bureaucracy is cataloged in just as imposing a fashion as under the Hohenzollern dynasty. Only the names of the office holders are new. The army, which used to figure large in the Almanach, has shrunk to the size of a shriveled turnip, with four army corps, in eight divisions, and 24 brigades, and the navy is credited now with only 13,000 men.

Loss of Colonies Unrecognized

The Gotha Almanach credits 30,000 square kilometers to the allied army of occupation, and it recognizes the cession of Alsace-Lorraine to France. But it is loath to give up the German colonies. These still figure in the statistics of Germany, but with the noncommittal adjective of "former" in front of them; and they are represented as in a state of "occupation." One trace of the "red" revolution in Germany creeps in. The State of Gotha, where the Almanach is published, is cited as a "communist republic," administered by "comrades" Schauder, Grabow and Tenner as "people's commissars."

The Débris of Great Nations

Among the nations that have disappeared entirely, the Almanach mentions Albania and Montenegro, the former of which has simply evaporated, while the latter is represented as a "province in a state of military occupation" in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. Among the missing, too, is the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Austria has become a mendicant state of 81,000 square kilometers, 7,000,000 inhabitants and an army of 30,000 men in six brigades. The only impressive figure connected with Austria is the debt. The budget for 1919-20 alone shows a deficit of 4,000,000,000 kronen. When they come to Hungary, the editors of the Almanach throw up the sponge. Owing to the confusion left in that nation by the Peace Treaty, "it is not possible to estimate its area nor its population."

The most pitiable picture of all is that of Turkey, which looks like a half-plucked fowl not yet ready for singeing. The "faithful ally" of the Kaiser has lost Constantinople, which, says the Almanach, "will be subject to the League of Nations." Armenia becomes a republic, and parts of Asia Minor are ceded to Greece and Syria. Mesopotamia goes to England, Syria to France, Palestine to a Jewish republic under English protection, Arabia is described as the "Kingdom of the Hedjaz." The State of Iraq has come into being since the Almanach went to press.

Leo D. Bronstein

If the Allies refuse to recognize Russia, not so the Almanach of Gotha. The Bolshevik dictators are credited with their proper titles and given their real names. "Comrade" Trotsky, as a people's commissar, is mentioned as "Mr. Leo D. Bronstein." We are told that the flag of Russia is "entirely red," with the letters R, S, F. S. R. inscribed in the upper left-

hand corner. They stand for "Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic." Nevertheless the Almanach represents the old empire of Russia as split into 17 parts. They are: Finland, Poland, Ukraine, Estonia, Lettonia, Lithuania, North Russia, Rumania, Don Republic, White Ruthenia, Kuban Republic, Terek Republic, Azerbaijan Republic, Georgia Republic, Turkestan, Siberia, and Soviet Russia. On only eight of these states is the Almanach able to furnish statistical information.

Recognizes League of Nations

The list of new states leads off with a surprise. Iceland, near the North Pole, has become independent of Denmark, with which it has only a King in common. Next comes Danzig, registered as a free city under a high commissioner appointed by the League of Nations. The League of Nations itself is an important new comer among the sovereign entities recognized by the Almanach of Gotha, which often differs with views generally accepted at the present moment. For instance, Italy is credited with all the acquisitions which President Wilson denies her, and Rumania is given Bessarabia, parts of Hungary, and eastern Bukovina. Finland is recognized as a completely independent state with a flag having a blue cross on a white background. Tzecho-Slovakia figures in the Almanach, with the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, as a new and complete state. The largest of the new nations is Poland, with a population of over 20,000,000, and a complete bureaucracy, including a Ministry of Fine Arts.

Colossal Debts of Nations

The war debt of Germany is estimated, in the Almanach, at 94,000,000,000 marks. This figure, while enormous, is as nothing when compared with that of the victorious nations. France is credited with a debt of 208,000,000,000 francs, Italy with 57,000,000,000 lire and England with £55,000,000,000. Excluding the cost of the war to the United States, there is plenty of room for German complacency on the financial outcome of the conflict.

The Almanach of Gotha, in compiling statistics, is interested mostly in territory, population, administrative offices and military establishments. In its work this year, it finds general confusion throughout the world in all these respects; for the states at war have not been able to delineate their frontiers nor to estimate their populations, nor to guess at the totals of their actual debts. They are uncertain as to the size of their armies, and as to their administrative systems. The man in the street feels a certain vagueness when he tries to picture to himself the present state of the world nearly two years after the conclusion of hostilities. The Almanach of Gotha shows that he is right. For everywhere, the world is still in greater or lesser confusion.

AN OLD RUSSIAN STORY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A former officer of the Tsar who draws richly upon the past of Russia for commentary upon the present of America has recently been regaling his friends in New York with the following anecdote:

"In the spring of 1897 I was attached to the command of the famous General Dragomirov, military Governor-General of the Kiev district. Fear of the masses was already then a bitter poison in the heart of the Russian bureaucracy, although the thought and very word of revolution was still totally unknown to 90 per cent of the people.

"The slightest stirring of liberalism, however, was enough to terrify a stupid and corrupt officialdom. March of that year there had been unauthorized meetings among the university students in St. Petersburg, and one of these which took place before the Kazan Cathedral was brutally dispersed by the Cossacks. The actual revolutionary movement, however, did not proceed rapidly enough for the vast organization of police agents whose livelihood and hope of reward and distinction lay in the business of spying and suppression.

"Acceleration became the function of the agent provocateur. To justify their own existence, the police encouraged the revolution. And when the revolution failed to materialize they invented it. They played upon the fears of the reactionary officials by exaggerating the strength of the radical movement and by magnifying every student group into a violent conspiracy organization.

"In the spring of which I speak, accordingly, the rumor was carefully spread that a 'nation-wide' revolutionary uprising was to take place on May 1. Kiev, an important military center, was indicated as one of the principal points of attack. Early in April General Dragomirov was warned of the impending 'revolution' and ordered by the War Office to hold the Kiev garrison in readiness to meet the attack in full strength. The secret instructions pointed to the University of Kiev as the headquarters of the revolt.

"General Dragomirov, an intelligent man, knew well enough that the fears of the bureaucrats were utterly unfounded. Nevertheless, he did not let slip this excellent opportunity to exercise his officers and men in military movements. The staff was ordered to draw up complete military plans for the defense of the garrison against attack by the university. The reserves were called to the colors and the full military strength of the district, about 300,000 men, was mobilized. Every detail of the mobilization was carried out in all seriousness. Nothing was overlooked—reserves, communications, transport, commissariat, hospitals, munitions, everything was in perfect order to meet the most terrific attack.

The expense was enormous. In his eagerness to give his officers and men the full benefit of this experience, General Dragomirov did not spare the public treasury. Military dispositions were issued for all units. Outposts, first line and reserves were assigned to their positions. Three days before the 'revolution,' the troops were occupying their positions, supported by heavy artillery trained upon the university. With the last man and gun in place, General Dragomirov and his staff assembled convivially and awaited the attack.

"May Day passed calmly. Not the slightest untoward incident marred the generally perfect preparations. He kept his forces in position for several days, and then, tiring of the game, sent a telegram to the Tsar: 'My army is ready for the attack, but I do not see the enemy. What shall I do?' To which the Tsar replied, graciously: 'Thank you. Dismiss your troops. We rejoice that you have beaten off the revolution.'

A ROYAL WHEELED HORSE

It must not be imagined that the colonial empire which France has built up in various parts of the world is entirely the result of military operations or that each of the territories which she now holds was conquered at the point of the bayonet. In many cases the French, by means of peaceful penetration, won over the industrious populations to which they had brought help in checking the inroads of nomadic tribes and brigands who came with unfailing regularity to reap the benefit of what others had sown. It was in this way that treaties were evolved, giving France the protectorate of several small African states. . . .

Just when the treaty placing the kingdom of Dassa under the protectorate of France was being concluded, the King stipulated that he must have a horse, for His Majesty wished not only to look down upon his subjects from the back of a gallant charger, but considered himself bound to comply with the custom by which every negro king must be a horseman and could only appear at solemn ceremonies astride a white horse whose tail has been dyed in henna. . . .

A shrewd German merchant, in search of new business, arrived in Dassa. After listening to His Majesty's wallings, the merchant made the King an offer which struck him dumb with astonishment. He declared he could supply a horse which would neither eat nor drink. . . . This, indeed, was the most suitable sort of steed for the use of a monarch who always "went broke" half way through the month; so the King of Dassa hastened to accept the proposal. I will not refer to the price agreed upon, except to say that the recently coined word of "proffiteering" could have had no better application.

Rumors soon spread throughout the region concerning the extraordinary horse which the ruler was about to receive, and every one was obsessed with the feverish impatience that heralds all great events. Conjectures of all kinds were rife when finally it was learned that the merchant had arrived at the nearest station with an enormous case. Doubtless this must be the much talked of horse. Accordingly, an enormous crowd, with the King at its head, hurried to the spot.

After infinite precautions, which the natives believed necessary in handling this precious object, some robust fellows succeeded in raising the case to their shoulders and carried it off triumphantly to the royal stable which had so long been deserted.

At this moment of breathless tension, however, the merchant brought up the subject of payment and insisted upon a deposit before the case could be opened. Unfortunately the time of the month was not propitious and the King's stipend had already dwindled to the vanishing point. The seller then suggested the idea of having each one of the natives there assembled pay a small sum for the privilege of seeing the animal. This suggestion struck the King as being a clever one, and he immediately had the crowd turned out of the stables, and announced that he would charge for admittance. The impatient spectators hurried off to obtain the required fee of a few cents, while the work of opening the case was carefully begun.

The noise of hammers filled the air; the cautious removal of each plank revealed a little more of this motionless animal carefully swathed in wrappings, while the motley crowd without, seething and noisy, focused a thousand eyes upon the door behind which the mystery was being cleared up. In the minds of these simple people their King's horse was gradually assuming a mythical and tremendous importance. They saw it as

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a sort of phantom growing from moment to moment, an exaggerated obsession, something undefinable which they were striving to visualize; it was already something sacred for them—almost a god.

When the workmen had finished unpacking, they had before their eyes a superb stuffed white horse of natural size, just like those which saddlers place in their windows for displaying harness. The lower jaw was movable so that a bit could be inserted. The eyes were lifelike and the end of the tail had been dyed in henna, according to the national specification. Moreover, the animal was mounted on a platform with rollers and a sort of shaft by which it could be drawn. An English saddle, stirrups and bridle completed the accoutrements. Although the King would have doubtless preferred a horse which furnished its own motive power, he was careful to conceal his feelings, and declared himself delighted with his new mount. From that day forward curious crowds flocked continually to see the equine phenomenon. People came on foot from all parts of the kingdom to admire the King of Dassa's charger as it stood on its platform just like a real horse, and the grooms added a new chapter to their book of adulation by vaunting their sovereign to the skies as the distinguished possessor of so remarkable a treasure. The harvest of sous gathered in at the entrance of the stable sufficed to cover the payment required by the merchant, who expressed himself as being satisfied, at least for the time being.

The first fête after the arrival of the horse gave the King an opportunity to "inaugurate" his new mount officially. The "animal" was duly harnessed, and the sovereign, decked in his most gorgeous trappings, was assisted to the saddle. Members of the court took hold of the shaft, and the stuffed horse was set in motion as the crowd followed, cheering vociferously. At first the rollers crushed only the flowers strewn upon the road which the procession was to follow, but little by little, as the enthusiasm grew, the people took off their clothes and carpeted the ground with them, feeling, doubtless, that the wheels which bore the weight of so noble a burden should not be allowed to touch the earth. The dummy horse, however, could not then be moved without endangering the rider and his mount, which swayed every now and then in the most disquieting manner. The King, however, displayed the most stoical indifference, and the members of his court at the shaft put forth redoubled efforts and used the greatest care so that finally the procession reached its destination without any untoward incident. . . .

After his first appearance the King rode out again from time to time on this gallant steed and always the same demonstrations of enthusiasm took place, but one fine day, just when preparations were being made for a solemn ceremony, the German merchant appeared to claim the balance of the amount owed to him. He threatened to stop the proceedings if a further payment was not forthcoming. As the King had forgotten to set aside a certain sum each month from his allowance, he issued a proclamation that the horse could only appear if money was subscribed. It never occurred to those who formed the expectant crowd to seek an explanation for this demand, and the people evidently imagined that some untimely obstinacy on the part of the horse was the cause of the King's request. So the necessary sum was quickly paid in. This incident served only to emphasize the supernatural character of the stuffed horse, for gods alone were capable of having such whims and making such unreasonable demands.

The famous horse of the King of Dassa became henceforward the symbol of royalty and the material image of the supreme being, and whenever their sovereign incurred the ire of the gods, the people directed their resentment, not against their lord and master, but against the charger, which in their eyes was clothed with divine power.

Just when I was passing through Dassa, the region was in a state of turmoil; fears were expressed that some plot was being hatched against the stuffed horse, and I learned that for the sake of greater security it had been locked up in the neighboring post office—Mamadou Sidi Bey, in La France.

LETTERS

Eating No Meat

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

It is with no small degree of thankfulness that I have read the letters which have recently appeared in your valued paper relating to the eating of flesh and wearing of furs, indicating as they do more of an awakening to the immorality of a habit which could not obtain in a Christian world if individuals gave earnest thought to the subject, and followed the call of an awakened conscience. There can be no real humanity in the world so long as God's creatures are propagated, tortured and slaughtered, to gratify the greed, appetite, and vanity of man and woman whose demand creates the enormous traffic in beast and fowl with all its attendant cruelties. We read often of the evil of vivisection, but what of the inhuman methods of those who trap the beautiful animals of the earth that women of high and low degree may be enveloped in furs costly or cheap (?), a fashion the relic of savagery? And let those who would sit down to feast on the flesh of the lamb stop and think what a monstrous error it all is. Think of the men brutalized and hardened whose hands are daily, hourly wet with the blood of harmless creatures whose right it is to live.

It is more than 20 years since my eyes were opened to this evil through the reading of a wonderful book, and I turned from it with joy. There are, no doubt, many thousands in true sympathy, who have not raised their voices through the press.

Let those believers in the Bible who would resist this position turn to the first chapter of Genesis and read: "And God said, Behold I have given you every herb bearing seed which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree, in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for meat. And to every beast of the earth, and to every fowl of the air, and to every thing that creepeth upon the earth, wherein there is life, I have given every green herb for meat: and it was so." The hardest-working animals are today obedient to this mandate which man disregards.

(Signed)
ELIZABETH E. CLARKSON.
Kenosha, Wisconsin, April 13, 1920.

Official War Records

The first volumes of "The National History of the Australian Imperial Force" will be published this year, and will tell in thrilling words the story of Gallipoli as seen by Capt. C. E. W. Bean, the official war correspondent. The Australian Government has also a unit history scheme whereby battalions and regiments will be able to publish their record in the form of short, narrative histories. Even more valuable, however, will be the sectional histories which will deal with the achievements of the various professions, such as the engineers.

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WITHDRAWAL FROM MEXICAN CAPITAL

President Carranza Reported to Have Transferred Government to Veracruz—General Gonzales Does Not Support Revolt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Carranza's reported withdrawal from Mexico City to Veracruz and the announcement by Gen. Pablo Gonzales that he does not support the revolutionary movement built up around Gen. Alvaro Obregón are the most interesting happenings in the Mexican situation, so far as news has reached Washington.

The concentration of federal troops about Mexico City, reported earlier in the week, and the activity of federal bombing planes at cities near the capital, were generally accepted as indicating the intention of the President to hold out there, and it is by no means certain that he has not remained.

However, a withdrawal to Veracruz, accompanied by a considerable detachment of federal troops, would not be inconsistent with the observed facts earlier in the week, and with President Carranza's traits of character. The President was recently described by John Lind as able and patriotic, but obstinate and opinionated, an estimate which others acquainted with him have endorsed.

Veracruz Safer

The evident reluctance of President Carranza to resign, or to make any concessions except those forced upon him, foreshadowed an intention to cling to the presidency if possible till his term expired, and the concentration of troops about Mexico City was presumably to bring there as large a following as possible of those upon whose loyalty to his personal interests and policies he could count. But the likelihood that Mexico City might be surrounded and besieged at any time, in which event, whatever military force he might command, avenues of escape would be cut off except by aeroplane, have prompted him to transfer his headquarters and the capital of the present government to Veracruz. There, if necessary, he could board a United States warship and escape to Cuba or the United States.

The report, as yet unauthenticated, indicates that if President Carranza has left Mexico City he went well escorted. Gen. Candido Aguilar undoubtedly went with him, and probably also Gen. Francisco Murguía and perhaps several thousand troops. A considerable force might be necessary to insure safety at Veracruz, where, according to recent advice, the rebels have been active.

Rebel Leaders in Discord

Mr. Carranza has charged that the present revolution is purely a military movement, and it is true that most of his opponents are present or former generals. They are also politicians. It is also true that the most prominent civilians of Mexico City are for President Carranza, partly because he has endeavored to weaken the military by removing generals or reducing their commands and by placing civilians in responsible positions. President Carranza has declared that there is little real popular support behind the revolution and that may be a fact, though his recent attitude has antagonized Labor, for Labor interests probably have no more confidence in his opponents than in Mr. Carranza. It is the army and the banditry that have made revolutions in Mexico in the past.

The exceptional feature of the present revolt is that it has been marked by so little fighting, small engagements in Tamaulipas and on the isthmus of Tehuantepec, both won by federals, having been the only important conflicts.

As in the past, the rebel leaders are in discord. General Gonzales, Villa and General Obregón apparently each having his own interest principally in view.

Generals Cannot Agree

Until further information is at hand, no forecast can be made for the outcome. It is understood that Generals Gonzales and Obregón have been in communication but have failed to agree. General Gonzales has apparently failed to make arrangements satisfactory to himself with both President Carranza and General Obregón. Villa is another uncertain factor.

The federal garrison at Veracruz is reported to have evacuated the city without disorder and joined the revolt. The state government of Veracruz is said to have been removed from Cordoba to Veracruz and the garrison at Nuevo Laredo in Coahuila State, across the Rio Grande from Texas, has revolted. It is said. The Pan-American Railway running to the Guatemalan border is reported in rebel hands.

Earl P. Greenlaw and his son, United States citizens, killed recently by bandits, were attacked while riding on a logging train, the State Department has been informed, and the company payroll of 4500 pesos which they were carrying was stolen.

No Action on Ambassador

Mr. Morgenthau's Name May Be Withdrawn, Pending Settlement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Henry Morgenthau, formerly United States Ambassador to Turkey, and recently named by President Wilson to be Ambassador to Mexico, a post which has been vacant for some time, may decide to ask that his nomination be withdrawn. The nomination

has been pending before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for some time.

It is understood the cause of the delay has nothing whatever to do with the personal qualifications of the candidate. Mr. Morgenthau, it is learned, has discussed the question of confirmation with Gilbert M. Hitchcock, ranking Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee, and was told that Senate action would be delayed, but stated that the question of personal qualification for the post had nothing to do with the matter.

After consulting with Republican members of the committee, it was learned that Senator Hitchcock was told there will be no immediate action on the part of the Senate confirming an envoy to Mexico City at the present time, because of the unsettled state of affairs and the trouble which confronts the government of President Carranza.

On learning of the attitude of the Senate, Mr. Morgenthau intimated, it is understood, that he might consider the advisability of withdrawing his name, so as not to give the impression that there were other reasons than the complicated situation in Mexico responsible for the delay in the Senate for confirming the appointment.

Manifesto by General Obregón

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Gen. Alvaro Obregón, in a manifesto issued in the State of Guerrero, a copy of which has reached San Antonio, called upon the Mexican people to rally to the support of the revolt against President Carranza and denied that he was seeking presidential power.

LABOR UPLIFTED BY REPRESENTATION

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Collective bargaining, whether inaugurated by the employer or forced upon him by employees, marks a revolution in the status of wage earners, according to William L. Leiserson, chairman of the Labor Adjustment Board of the clothing industry at Rochester, New York, who spoke on "Labor Representation in Industrial Management" at the opening session of the annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science here yesterday.

"If labor representation is genuine and effective," he said, "it establishes real collective bargaining between employers and employees. They are no longer a subject of class, obeying orders of an industrial monarch and content with lower standard of living than the rest of the community, but they become citizens in industries with rights, privileges, immunities, duties and responsibilities."

"This means a revolution in the status of the wage earner, raising his level in the social stratification from that of a servant to a business associate of the employer."

"Labor representation may take many forms, and the effectiveness of the form in meeting the present-day industrial situation is to be judged by the purpose."

FOOD PRICES IN CHICAGO DECLINE

CHICAGO, Illinois—Some food prices were on the decline here today, according to the United States Bureau of Food and Markets. Reports of bumper crops of onions and cabbages on the way to Chicago were said to be one of the reasons.

The price of Texas Bermuda onions dropped 50 cents a bushel on Thursday. Nearly 500 carloads were reported on the way. May eggs were put into storage at 43½ cents a dozen, 40,000 cases being stored on Thursday. The amount reported on hand was more than 5000 cases, against more than 700,000 cases reported at the same time last year.

RESERVE BOARD MEMBER CHOSEN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Edmond Platt of Poughkeepsie, New York, a Republican Representative from the Twenty-Sixth New York District, has been selected by President Wilson for membership on the Federal Reserve Board. His nomination was sent to the Senate.

Mr. Platt, who is serving his fourth term in Congress, will succeed Albert Strauss, who resigned recently. Mr. Platt is a member of the Banking and Currency Committee. He is a newspaper man by profession, and is editor of The Poughkeepsie Eagle-News.

CENSUS SHOWS SP' KANE LOSS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Spokane, Washington, ranking as forty-eighth city of the country in 1910, has a decrease of 198 in population in the last 10 years and now has 104,204 people, the Census Bureau announced yesterday.

TAX LIMIT RAISED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The local tax limit is now \$11 instead of \$10.52, as formerly. A bill to that effect was signed by the Governor yesterday.

BOUNDARIES OF ARMENIA STATE

Inclusion of the Six Vilayets of Turkish Armenia and Cilicia, as Well as Present Republic, Strongly Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The report from Washington that, regardless of whether the United States accepted a mandate over Armenia, President Wilson had been asked by the San Remo conference to propose the boundaries for the Armenian State, was received here by those who are striving to see the question as one of all Armenia, not merely a small part of it, as an opportunity to impress upon the public their belief that the Armenian State as ultimately formed should include the six vilayets and Cilicia as well as the present Armenian Republic.

There are two factions, even among the Armenians themselves, one of which is apparently working solely in the interests of the Armenian Republic, while the other thinks usually in terms of the other four-fifths of Armenia, spreading through Turkish Armenia and Cilicia.

Between these two factions there are both Armenians and Americans who regret that, while the Armenian Republic and the rest of Armenia are both represented by their own delegations in London, and while the interests of each are supported by its own agency in the United States, there is no organization representing both together. In a word, there is not among the Armenians or among the Americans working for their interest that unity of opinion and action considered to be necessary if Armenia as a whole is to be preserved for itself.

It is, therefore, hoped that President Wilson will not be misled to believe that with or without a mandate the future Armenia should be bound within the present confines of the Armenian Republic. With its capital at Erivan, that Republic is composed of the Province of Erivan, parts of the provinces of Kars, Tiflis and Yelizavetpol, all former territories of Russian Armenia. The Republic covers about 26,000 square miles, with a population of about 2,160,000, of whom 1,233,000 are Armenians, 588,000 Tartars and kindred races, 82,000 Kurds, 50,000 Yezidis, 123,000 Russians, Greeks and Georgians and 24,000 gypsies.

The de facto government of the Republic has been in existence about two years. With the Georgians and the Azerbaijan Tartars, the Armenians of those territories after the Bolshevik revolution of 1917 had organized a joint parliament which declared its independence. But this parliament was dissolved in 1918, and the Armenian, Azerbaijan and Georgian republics were formed.

These the Supreme Council recognized largely because it was thought that they would form a permanent barrier against the advance of the Bolshevik movement southward. But meanwhile the majority of the territory which the Armenians claim is elsewhere—the seven provinces of Turkish Armenia and Cilicia. These, it is held, must be included in any new united Armenia whose boundaries are to be drawn upon lines of strict justice.

HIGHER PAY FOR COAST GUARD URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the rank and pay now or hereafter enjoyed by officers and men of the United States Navy be granted by Congress to the Coast Guard Service, is urged, in a resolution adopted by the American Steamship Owners Association. The association says that the coast guard service is inadequately paid, and that it is impossible to get a sufficient number of men to man its vessels, with the result that a number of vessels are now laid up and the efficiency of the service is greatly reduced.

SUFFRAGE APPEAL TO GOVERNOR HOLCOMB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

HARTFORD, Connecticut—Forty-eight women, each representing a state in the union, made their final attempt yesterday to persuade Gov. Marcus H. Holcomb that he should call a special session of the legislature to ratify the federal suffrage amendment. At the end of the conference which he granted them, the State's chief executive said he would take the matter under consideration.

The women have been engaged the last four days in holding meetings throughout the State to convince the Governor that there is a special emergency, he having stated that he has no power to call the legislature unless such a condition exists.

The Governor was presented with a bouquet by Miss Grace Heberd of Wyoming, representing the first state

to allow women to vote. Dr. Heberd, who is a professor in the University of Wyoming, said that she came to appeal to the Governor in the name of her Connecticut ancestors.

The eight other speakers were Miss Katharine Ludington of Hartford, Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham of Texas, Mrs. Ellis Yost of West Virginia, Mrs. Seward Simmons of California, Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson of Colorado, Miss Rose Moriarty of Ohio, Mrs. Louis Slade of New York and Miss Lillian Olzendam of Vermont.

The Governor said he would be pleased if Connecticut did ratify the amendment to have all the women present at the meeting made voters of this State.

COMBINATION SALES FORBIDDEN BY LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Gov. Calvin Coolidge yesterday signed an emergency measure, now in effect, making any grocer requiring a customer to buy other articles of food in order to obtain sugar guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to a fine of \$100. All "combination" sales are included in the provisions of the bill, which reads:

"No person, firm or corporation, either himself or by his servant or agent or another, shall require as a condition precedent to the sale and delivery of any article of food to any person, the purchase of any other article of food by such person."

The law will function until January 1, 1922.

Sugar High in Atlanta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Sugar retailers of this city, having bought sugar from Walker Brothers Company, wholesale grocers, at 30 cents per pound, are permitted to sell this sugar at 33 cents per pound, according to John A. Manget, Georgia Fair Price Commissioner, in a statement issued on Wednesday. All merchants are warned, however, not to sell sugar costing them 17½ cents a pound for more than 20½ cents. Owing to the scarcity of sugar in this city at the present time, Walker Brothers Company, Mr. Manget said, were obliged to go into other markets and buy sugar at whatever price they could, the refinery in Savannah having failed to supply this city with the sugar which it requires.

BUILDING WORK HELD UP BY STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—About 700 workmen, representing 15 branches of the building trades, quit work yesterday morning on the building of the St. Louis Coke and Chemical Company in Granite City, Illinois, following a refusal by hoisting engineers to handle material made in an open shop. The men announced they were acting under instructions from national headquarters in Indianapolis.

Strike Closes Rubber Works

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BRISTOL, Rhode Island—A strike among the workers of the National India Rubber Company, begun yesterday over dissatisfaction with a schedule of increased wages, quickly spread to include most of the 4500 employees, only 500 remaining at their posts. The demands were formulated, but disappointment was felt at only a 4 per cent wage increase. The entire plant was closed at noon for an indefinite period, after a conference between the management and some of the workers.

LEGION TO DEMAND BONUS

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The American Legion yesterday began a campaign to force action on the soldiers' bonus bill. Franklin D'Olier, National Commander of the Legion, said that he had sent telegrams to all posts urging them to state to their congressmen that they demand the passage of the Fordney bonus bill, the measure recently reported from the Ways and Means Committee and now being revised, due to Republican objections.

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HISTORY GIVEN OF TEACHERS' UNIONS

National Movement Begun in Chicago Four Years Ago—Charter Was Obtained From American Federation of Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—A sketch of the beginning here somewhat less than four years ago of the national movement to unionize the public school teachers—an endeavor which is now causing wide discussion—was given a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently by F. G. Stecker, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Teachers. This is the International Teachers Union (inter-national because inclusive of Canada) affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Stecker participated in the first meeting of the teachers' federation.

Before that meeting, which took place on April 15, 1916, a number of organizations of school teachers over the country had obtained charters from the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Stecker said, having done so under the provision that where there was no national or international union, affiliation might be had directly with the American Federation of Labor.

Chicago Federation Oldest

"The oldest of these was the Chicago Teachers Federation, and there were two others also in Chicago, making the connections of the teachers here with organized Labor the strongest in the country at the time," continued Mr. Stecker. "The Chicago Teachers Federation had done pioneer work in its field. It now dates back 18 or 19 years. Its affiliation with organized Labor was of long standing, and for a number of years its business agent, Miss Margaret Haley, whose name is well-known among the school teachers of the country, and other delegates, there usually being about 10, had represented the teachers federation in the central labor body of Chicago, the Chicago Federation of Labor."

"Two important incidents stand out in the long history of the teachers federation—its fight on tax dodgers, resulting in the recovery of a large sum in back taxes, made to get larger wages for the school teachers of the city, and its fight on school land leases, a local issue. The Chicago Teachers Federation is composed mostly of women teachers from the grade schools. Through action of the board of education in 1916 it was forced to discontinue its affiliation with organized Labor, but I believe that this is only a temporary condition."

"The other two teachers organizations in Chicago in 1916 having charters from the American Federation of Labor were the Chicago Federation of Men Teachers, composed mostly of men high school teachers, organized in February of 1912, and the Chicago Federation of Women High School Teachers, established about a year later. These maintain their affiliation with organized Labor and have representatives in the Chicago Federation of Labor."

Other Teachers' Charters

"Elsewhere in the country charters from the American Federation of Labor were held by the Gary Teachers Federation of Gary, Indiana; the Teachers Union of the City of New

York; the Teachers Federation of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; the Scranton Federation of Teachers at Scranton, Pennsylvania; and the High School Teachers Union of Washington, District of Columbia. There had been a wave of unionism spreading over the country a while before, resulting in six or seven other groups of teachers acquiring charters, and in 1916 these eight remained in existence.

"The three groups in Chicago had been corresponding with the others, and finally they decided to form a national organization. On April 15, 1916, the three Chicago locals with the Gary local met here in the City Club. The other locals wrote or wired their approval. Organization was effected in a one-day session."

"The next step was to get a charter from the American Federation of Labor. This was granted on May 9, 1916. It made the American Federation of Teachers a regular national organization, the same as any other national union. The next meeting took place in December, 1916. It was also held at the City Club. Representatives of the same original locals were present, as well as those from New York and Washington."

Unions in Canada

Mr. Stecker added that the American Federation of Teachers had been organized as a national union but that it was really international, like most of the continental unions in the American Federation of Labor. The federation had made no effort to develop its work in Canada, but two months ago a local was formed at Montreal, Quebec, and several other groups of teachers in that country were contemplating taking similar steps.

Charles B. Stillman, president of the American Federation of Teachers, has served in that capacity since the organization meeting of April 15, 1916. He was at that time president of the Chicago Federation of Men Teachers, acting in the first meeting as chairman of the committee on constitution and reading the constitution as drafted by that committee. Mr. Stecker, secretary-treasurer of the federation, was secretary of the Chicago Federation of Men Teachers at the first meeting of the American Federation of Teachers, serving as secretary for that evening, and was elected financial secretary of the new national body at that time.

Delegate attendance at the organization meeting was from the Chicago Federation of Teachers, which sent 10 members, including Miss Haley; from the Chicago Federation of Women High School Teachers, which had 9 delegates; from the Chicago Federation of Men Teachers, which had 8; and from the Gary Teachers Union, which had 1.

NEW LEAGUE OFFICIAL

TORONTO, Ontario—Dr. W. A. Riddell announced yesterday that he had tendered his resignation as Deputy Minister of Labor to the Ontario Government and had accepted a position in the International Labor Office of the League of Nations. Dr. Riddell will have charge of the immigration and employment section. His resignation takes effect next week. He sails from New York on May 15 in order to be in Geneva to attend the seamen's conference.

BETTER LITERACY STANDARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Ald to a national campaign to raise the American standard of literacy has been pledged by the Detroit Principals Association, which will also seek to enlist an increased number of young men and women in the teaching profession.

REAR ADMIRAL STANDS ON RIGHTS

W. S. Benson Says His Responsibility Came to Him by Act of Congress, and He Exercised His Discretion and Judgment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Rear Admiral W. S. Benson was closely interrogated by Frederick Hale (R), Senator from Maine, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Subcommittee yesterday as to his failure to comply with the requests of Rear Admiral W. S. Sims for the sending of submarines and battleships. The witness replied that he exercised his own discretion and judgment because he was responsible. He did not consider it necessary to take time to answer all questions. "In regard to the battleships, he said he could not recall the details, and that some of his subordinates may have had the matter in hand, but he had felt that Rear Admiral Sims was being adequately dealt with."

"Would not the failure to reply indicate to the Allies that there was lack of cooperation," asked Senator Hale.

"No, because they knew that it was all being dealt with."

"If there was unnecessary delay, who was responsible?" asked the chairman.

"If there was any fault, I was responsible, but I do not admit that there was," was the reply.

"Were you delayed by the Secretary of the Navy?"

Rear Admiral Benson said he was not, and added that he was under no compulsion to meet Rear Admiral Sims' requests. He occupied a position of responsibility by act of Congress. "It was my right and my duty to exercise my judgment in the way Rear Admiral Sims was treated," he asserted.

Asked about sources of information other than through Rear Admiral Sims, the witness said that much had been received through attaches, and that he took into consideration all information.

Rear Admiral Sims, he declared, had the maximum of initiative, if he had properly understood his mission. He did not think that he quite realized the extent of his mission, but had an exaggerated idea of it. He did excellent service on the other side, he said, and did no damage and said he asked for things that he did not think were necessary.

Rear Admiral Benson said that he felt it unfortunate that Rear Admiral Sims had made this report.

"You feel it unfortunate?" queried Mr. Hale.

"Most decidedly."

"There might be a difference of opinion."

"But you asked my opinion and I gave it."

INFORMATION FOR SERVICE MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The War Department announces the formation of 175 service men welfare committees in the United States and a plan to establish them in every city of sufficient size to warrant it. The object of the committees is to provide a clearing-house for information on subjects in which service men are interested.



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FACTORS IN HIGH PRICES FOR SUGAR

Former Havana Newspaper Man Says That Failure of the United States to Buy Cuban Crop Is the Most Important

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ASHEVILLE, North Carolina.—Several important factors have contributed to bring about the high prices of sugar, according to Halsey B. Leavitt, for many years and until recently editor of the Havana (Cuba) Post. The failure of Congress to authorize the American Government to buy the Cuban crop is pointed to as the most important factor. The formation of an organization of sugar mill owners and cane growers to protect themselves from the refiners, thereby forcing the refiners to bid to the seller instead of the growers underselling one another, is a second reason advanced. Finally, the fundamental law of supply and demand increased by England buying large quantities and the short crop contributed to raise the price.

Mr. Leavitt, who arrived here a few days ago from Cuba, explains the sugar situation to The Christian Science Monitor as follows:
"Had the American Government bought the Cuban crop as it did last year, the Cuban producers almost as a whole would have been glad to sell their entire output, save that needed for local consumption, at a price 1 cent above that paid for the last crop. An additional cent over last year would have meant a good profit, and sugar-mill owners and cane growers would have welcomed the certainty of this to the chances they would have to take in the open market, and the probability that they would be once more at the mercy of the American sugar refiners, who have dictated the price to producers in Cuba for many years."

Union of Millmen and Growers
"A second excellent reason is the present powerful organization formed by sugar mill owners and cane growers. Something close to panic seized sugar interests in Cuba when it became definitely known that Washington would not buy this year's crop and out of this fear came an organization for mutual protection and its definite selling agency. This did away with a lot of under-bidding which has helped to make sugar producers the victims of the refiners in the past. In those days if a producer heard that his neighbor had sold his crop for a certain price he would become fearful lest he would not be able to sell so well and would offer the buyer his crop at a fraction less, and this practice proved ruinous. The single selling agency for all has done away with that."

"A third reason is the fact that England was quick to see her advantage when the United States failed to take the crop and stepped into the market and bought direct from Cuba large quantities which otherwise would have gone to the United States. This created a competition which quickly shot prices upward."
"A fourth reason is fundamental supply and demand. There is actually a call for more sugar than Cuba can supply. This is in part due to a large shortage in Cuba's estimated production this year, and a very great possibility that the shortage next year will be much greater. Cuba's crop of sugar this year was estimated at 4,446,429 tons, while now experts concede that it will not be over 3,925,000 tons or 500,000 tons less sugar than the United States counted upon."

Producers Entitled to Profit
"Producers in Cuba are certainly entitled to a good profit on their work and their capital," continued Mr. Leavitt, "because of their attitude during the late war. Cuba recognized that the greatest part she could play in the great war was to produce just as much sugar as she possibly could. For this reason there was little or no complaint when Washington placed a price on Cuban cane sugar that was very far under that placed on the Louisiana cane product. They also thought \$2 wheat was pretty high, compared with what they were getting, but said nothing, but continued helping to win the war without a murmur. This they did in spite of labor costing three times as much as it did before the war and machinery and every kind of supplies they needed costing them several times what they formerly did."

"There is still a great shortage of labor in Cuba, and also there has been this season one of the worst droughts in many years, a drought so severe that the new cane is suffering so that great quantities will not be ready to cut for the next crop, while much of the present crop is being allowed to remain in the field because the drought has made the sugar content so low as to make it unprofitable to send to the mill."

MISSOURI LAND VALUES RISE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
JEFFERSON CITY, Missouri.—In the past year land values in Missouri have risen faster than in any year of its history. They now average about \$40 an acre higher than in 1915. Average value with improvements is now \$104 an acre and without improvements, \$79. These prices are at least \$20 an acre higher than a year ago, according to reports made by agents of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Board of Agriculture.

MAINE STATE PIER MEETING
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
PORTLAND, Me.—At the first meeting of the Portland state pier site district commissioners, to be held in this city next week, an organization will

be perfected and steps regarding acquisition of land on which to erect the pier will be taken. The Galt and Franklin wharves site is favored by the directors of the port, but definite action cannot be taken until the United States War Department has given its approval to an extension of the harbor lines.

PRINT PAPER CORNER CHARGED

President of the American Press Association Testifies to Conspiracy of Manufacturers

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Charges of a "corner" in print paper were made yesterday to the Senate committee investigating the paper shortage by Cortland Smith of New York, president of the American Press Association.

Mr. Smith testified that print paper manufacturers were in a conspiracy to regulate both production and prices. To break the market, Mr. Smith said, a substitute for wood pulp must be found. He urged a congressional appropriation of \$250,000 to be used in experimenting with substitutes and asked that it be placed in the hands of "persons who cannot be reached by the paper manufacturers."

Describing the country press as "having its back to the wall," the witness declared that unless relief were provided, it would be "annihilated." "The country papers have no paper. Publishers of the country realize that something must be done and they have turned their eyes to this committee."

The country papers are forced to buy in the open market, he testified, and are paying an average minimum price of 17 cents a pound, while some even are paying as high as 22 cents. "The print paper situation is absolutely controlled by men who increase or decrease production according to the demand," Mr. Smith declared.

"Then you believe there is a conspiracy between the plants?" inquired Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon.

"I do," was the reply. "Many of these paper people admitted this, and were fined several years ago." Asked whether he had taken the matter up with the Attorney-General, Mr. Smith said he had not, as he was aware that the Attorney-General had not brought relief from high prices in other lines. He added that "the country press is of the opinion he never will."

GOVERNOR THANKED FOR BEER BILL VETO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Gov. Calvin Coolidge received many telegrams, letters and telephone messages yesterday, thanking him for his veto of the 2.75 per cent beer bill. Not one of the messages, some of which came from points in the far west, criticized the veto. Henry F. Long, private secretary to the Governor, stated that in the five years he has been in the executive department he has never seen such a demonstration of approval from people in the more humble walks of life. He said: "Many letters received are signed by wives. Ordinarily most letters are from business men, and written by stenographers. Today's letters are mainly written in long hand and indicate plainly a strong feeling of appreciation."

BARBERS' SUPPLIES COMBINE BROKEN

NEW YORK, New York.—The Barbers Supply Dealers Association of America, with headquarters in this city and branches throughout the United States, prosecuted under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, was ordered dissolved here yesterday by Federal Judge August N. Hand. The dissolution order perpetually enjoins 23 corporations and 76 individual defendants from engaging in or carrying into effect the combination to monopolize interstate trade or commerce in barbers' supplies, or other like articles. It also enjoins them from continuing in effect the price agreements complained of by the government and adjudged illegal. The decree also orders the dissolution of the branches of the association which are alleged to have fixed and maintained retail prices and discriminated against independent dealers.

MUSEUM CELEBRATION
NEW YORK, New York.—The Metropolitan Museum of Art yesterday entered upon the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation with the opening of a special exhibition to illustrate the growth of the institution and the development of its different lines of activity.

The principal galleries of the museum have been closed since April 26 to prepare for the exhibition. The building was opened this afternoon for a private view for the members of the museum and their friends. Commencing tomorrow the exhibit will be open to the public throughout the summer free of charge except on Mondays and Fridays.

Commemoration exercises will be held on May 18, when two memorial tablets will be dedicated. One tablet contains the names of the founders of the museum and the other the names of its benefactors. The dedicatory address will be delivered by Elihu Root, first vice-president of the Museum.

LARGE LUMBER HANDLING
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Statistics compiled by the Lumbermen's Exchange of Chicago show that a total of 2,037,304,000 feet of lumber was handled by local dealers in 1919. About half of this was consumed in Chicago.

WOMEN GET FIRST HAND INSTRUCTION

Prospective Voters Go to City Hall to Find Out How Civic Affairs Are Conducted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Going directly to the heads of governmental departments to find out how civic affairs are conducted, as was done this week by the Boston League of Women Voters in a citizenship meeting at City Hall, is taken to be indicative of methods and purposes developing among the various organizations of women citizens. The attitude of the women seems to be that in dealing with questions so vital as those pertaining to the welfare of the whole community, indirect ways of getting at those persons responsible for the management of the various interests of the community will not do as a regular thing.

The women voters meeting in the City Hall of Boston to carry on their citizenship school and celebrate the graduation of those completing the course by inviting the heads of the city departments to address them and answer their questions concerning governmental affairs, is understood to be but a forerunner of similar gatherings in the future. Not only are others expected to be planned for the City Hall, but arrangements are being made with the state departments. And the heads of both city and state departments have shown a ready willingness to be of service in this way.

In a measure this development among the voters-soon-to-be is undertaken, say the women, as a progressive step naturally following in the whole general movement toward a better appreciation of citizenship obligations. Open forums and certain community centers have brought public officials and the people whom they serve into a clearer understanding of each other and of their mutual need of cooperation. In a few instances officials have shown a reluctance to take advantage of this direct contact, but for the most part officials have welcomed the opportunity to frankly discuss public questions with citizens met in an earnest desire to get at facts with the aim of intelligently promoting all movements for civic betterment.

It is generally confessed by men, that they, the men, have in a large measure, become prone to let the government take care of itself, to accept explanations for failure to function as per oath of office, to complain a little perhaps and then to continue minding merely their own private business. But it is continued by these same men, the women—as has Labor and as are the teachers and as are other groups—are apparently awakening to the fundamental need, not of playing politics, but of taking part in government.

AMERICAN LEGION FOR STRIKE DUTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—Plans for preparing the American Legion for emergency duty in strikes brought about by radical elements were adopted at a meeting of the American Legion committee of the New York County chapter of the Automobile Club of America, in a resolution presented by Guyeme. Post. No sides will be taken in ordinary labor disputes, but the legion will mobilize its members so that they can call them at short notice for any type of duty. Its sole purpose, according to Maj. Lorillard Spencer, chairman of the committee, is to protect the public from inconvenience in emergency.

DRAFT LAW PAPERS AFFECT INCOME TAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
TOPEKA, Kansas.—Farmers who talked a lot about their big farm operations when they were trying to keep their sons out of the war have just discovered that the government is preparing a file of the papers in the operation of the draft law and that it is using them in the collection of the income tax this year. Several thousand income tax returns of farmers have recently been returned to the makers for correction. Accompanying each of the returns was a little letter

from the internal revenue collectors, which reads about as follows:

"According to affidavits filed during the war in the operation of the selective draft it appears that your farming operations were as large or larger than are shown in your statement. According to the present range of prices for farm products and live stock it seems that there should be material increases in incomes. Please give this matter consideration and your returns are inclosed herewith for correction."

In order to keep their sons out of the army it is charged that some farmers "padded" their farm operations in order to make a showing.

NEWS WRITERS ARE REFUSED CHARTER

Typographical Says Reporters' Unions Have Been Suspended for Non-Payment of Dues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—The Pittsburgh News Writers Association, representing 75 per cent of the news writers of this city, has been denied a charter by the International Typographical Union. The letter giving this notification says:

"I am inclosing herewith your check and application for charter for Pittsburgh News Writers Association, the executive council having decided that it would not issue any more charters for news writers' unions till after the convention in August. In his letter Secretary-Treasurer Hays says:

"Practically all the news writers' unions which have been organized during the past year have been suspended for non-payment of dues. The information received at this office indicates that some of these unions never held a meeting after the receipt of their charter. Others met only once or twice and then passed out of existence, because their members failed to take any interest in the affairs of the union."

The Pittsburgh News Writers Association was organized last fall, after futile attempts had been made to have the men organize and apply for a charter in the typographical union, which was at that time in a receptive mood and prepared to take in all news writers. Objection to being classed as members of a labor union caused the organization of the independent body, which, since that time, has made repeated requests to the Pittsburgh Publishers Association for a wage conference, supplementing these requests with a request for an increase of 33-1-3 per cent increase to all writers. All these requests were ignored, and the question of affiliating with the typographical union as a means of getting action was again brought up, and a resolution favoring application for a charter was adopted with few dissenting votes.

PEAT DEPOSITS TO BE EXPLOITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
DULUTH, Minnesota.—Efforts are being made to exploit the enormous peat fuel deposits of northern Minnesota on an extensive scale. Promoters of the project hope that as a result considerable relief in the fuel situation in this territory will be afforded within a year. A million-dollar corporation to be known as the Mesaba Peat Syndicate has been organized for the purpose of utilizing the peat beds in and around Hibbing, Minnesota. It is estimated that 17,000 acres of peat will be found available in that district. The syndicate proposes to construct a peat plant south of Hibbing at an estimated cost of \$1,000,000. Promoters of the enterprise plan to sell the peat at \$2 a ton under the price for soft coal. Some of the experts express the hope that through the utilization of the peat deposits in an efficient way, many additional industries will be attracted to northern Minnesota.

PROTEST AGAINST THE SOVIET
NEW YORK, New York.—The National Civic Federation, through its president, Alton B. Parker, announced yesterday that it had filed with President Wilson a protest against recognition of the Soviet Government of Russia and had telegraphed all prospective presidential candidates asking them to define their position on the subject.

COMMISSION FORM FINDS OBJECTORS

Proposals for Change in the System of Government for City of New Orleans to Go to Louisiana Constitutional Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—One of the most important questions which will come before the constitutional convention, which is to be held following the session of the Louisiana General Assembly, will be the condition of the commission government of the city of New Orleans. There is much dissatisfaction with the results of the operation of this municipal government, and the matter of changing it will be submitted to the people within another year. If the 23 members of the assembly from Orleans Parish have anything to do with it.

New Orleans, up to 10 years ago, was governed by an aldermanic system, with 14 wards, from each of which one alderman, or councilman, was elected. Opposition to this system crystallized, about 1910, in the charge that certain sections of the city were being improved at the expense of other sections, because the councilmen from the first-named divisions were able to exert stronger political influence than those from the other parts of the city. These charges were followed by a special election, at which the commission form of government was adopted, by which the Board of Commissioners is elected at large.

"This form of city government worked well for some seven years," says one of the supporters of a change, "and then began to show signs of centralization of power, which have developed until today it is impossible for the municipal government to function properly unless the Mayor, who is an ex-officio member of the commission only, is present. The Mayor, Martin Behrman, has been out of the city much of the time recently, and the city government has been virtually at a standstill for months. Needed improvements have been held up, and only the most ordinary routine, generally done by subordinates in the city government, has been carried on. The commission cannot function unless all members are present; no commissioner can send a proxy, even to sign a measure of which he has announced himself as in favor, and the result of this form of city control, in New Orleans, at least,

has been decidedly detrimental to the progress of the municipality. Even the public schools have been affected, since the Orleans Parish (collocated with New Orleans City) School Board has been unable to get needed measures before the commission government in the absence of the Mayor."

Col. Robert Ewing, until recently national Democratic committeeman from Louisiana, is leading the movement against the commission form of government, though he was one of those who helped to put it in force a decade ago.

TEACHERS ORDERED TO RESIGN FROM UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The Board of Education of San Francisco adopted resolutions against the unionizing of teachers of the public schools. This presents to the teachers the ultimatum of resigning from the union—the Federation of Teachers—or of being discharged from the School Department, this ultimatum not to include vocational teachers who are affiliated with unions representing certain crafts.

This action was precipitated by the receipt by the Board of a letter from a teacher, Paul K. Mohr, who signed himself president of the "Teachers Federation." The letter was an official expression of opinion on the budget for the new salary scale just passed by the Board. The Fire Commission took similar action with a like ultimatum as to the firemen.

The majority of the teachers and firemen, following the notice received from the Board of Education and Fire Commission, have complied with the demand by resigning from the union.

INCREASE ASSURED BROOKLYN CARMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—Assurances of increases for men employed on the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which terminated the strike threats among them, came as a result of conferences held in the offices of Frank Hedley, president, and of Lindley M. Garrison, receiver for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and its allied lines. The policy of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit is for an open shop, Mr. Garrison announced when he refused to discharge a group of men on the lines who were said to be organizing a rival union.

COOPERATIVE PLAN IN BUILDING URGED

Drastic Legislation Not Remedy for Housing Shortage, Says Real Estate Board Member

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—Cooperative building, not drastic legislation, is the remedy for the housing situation, according to Edward P. Doyle, chairman of the budget committee of the Real Estate Board. Mr. Doyle said at the second annual dinner of the "own-your-own-home" exposition that a survey made by the tenement house department showed that there were only 4000 vacant apartments in New York City. Of these, 2381 were old law houses in Manhattan, and 431 new law houses. There were a few in the Bronx, but none at all in the boroughs of Queens or Richmond.

Housing accommodation has not kept pace with the increase of population, which has been estimated at 1,000,000 in 10 years, he said. In 1915, there were 938,000 apartments, and in 1919, 982,000. It is estimated the city needs from 25,000 to 30,000 new apartments annually.

The recent drastic housing legislation has put all dwelling houses under the control of the justices of the municipal courts, Mr. Doyle added.

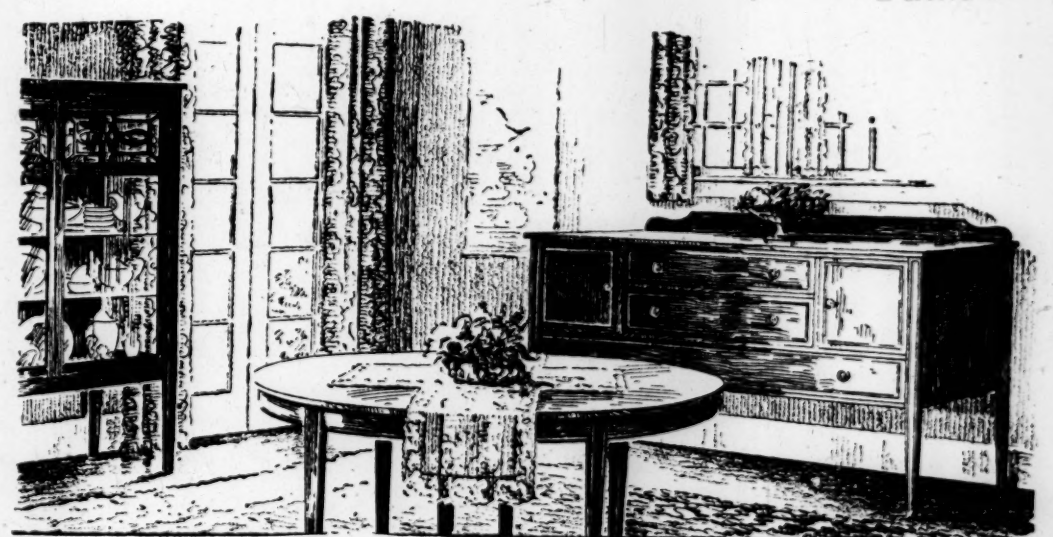
Stewart Browne, president of the United Real Estate Owners Association, has sent a circular letter to the justices of the municipal courts urging them to "promulgate certain rules which all the justices will follow, instead of the present go as you please method," and announcing that the association will shortly invite as many of the justices as possible to get together with its members to "discuss this desirable result."

Justice Jacob Panken characterized the letter as an insult to every member of the bench and said that he should decline to attend such a meeting.

DRY AMENDMENT ARGUMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
JEFFERSON CITY, Missouri.—On May 7 arguments will be made before the Missouri State Supreme Court on the injunction proceedings instituted by the Missouri Anti-Saloon League to prevent the reference of the federal prohibition ratification resolution to the voters in the election of November. One of the chief points that will be raised by the wets will be that the Legislature was without authority to ratify the federal action.

Paine's



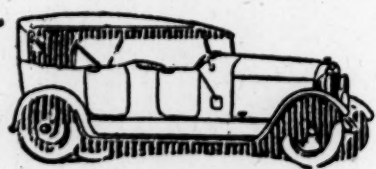
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RAILWAY STRIKE IN SPAIN SHORT-LIVED

Denunciation by Mr. La Cierva of Railway Companies' Corruption Undoubtedly Led to a Speedy Collapse of Strike

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on May 7.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—Protests from all quarters against the proposed parliamentary sanction of increased railway transport tariffs continued right up to the time of the recent two days' strike. The commercial classes of Madrid declared that they were against any increase whatever being sanctioned, inasmuch as in their opinion it would be ruinous to the national economy; they were in favor of nationalization of the railway systems, not meaning the actual taking over and working of the same by the state; and they considered the present rates as ample, account having to be taken of the fact that in the case of 60 per cent of the total income of the companies, the rate had already been raised to a much greater extent than the 35 per cent increase now asked for, transport of certain classes of goods which in 1914 was effected at a rate of four centimes now costing eight or ten.

The resolutions of this body also called for the intervention of the state in the financial administration of the railway companies, the construction of auxiliary lines for the relief of the main systems which were evidently insufficient for the needs of the country, and the refusal of parliamentary action to senators or deputies who are attached to or had been attached at any time during the previous year to the councils of the companies, such paid service being incompatible with the proper exercise of their duty as members of Parliament. This declaration fairly represented the general average of feeling among the community.

A Political Aspect of Strike

From the beginning, Mr. La Cierva assumed an attitude of implacable hostility to the scheme of increase, and one result is that it is considered now that the much denied and much discussed fusion of the three sections of the Conservative Party is hopelessly compromised for the present, the clerical attitude having alienated the sympathies of the Democrats, or official Conservatives (Mr. Dato himself, as lawyer, is one of those who have benefited in their capacity of advisers to the railway companies) and to some extent the Maurists also. But apart altogether from the fact that in this matter Mr. La Cierva gathered strangely the enthusiastic support in Parliament of the Left, he attracted an enormous body of opinion in his favor throughout the country generally, and many were disposed to prophesy that the Cierva party might as a result take a strong and perhaps commanding lead. This was one political aspect, though broadly this was not a political question.

In one of his chief speeches on the subject in the Chamber, Mr. La Cierva declared that the railway problem, as it is presented in Spain today, is the fruit of blunders perpetrated by his predecessors. So it came about that on the decisions of Parliament now depended the fate of Spain in the future. Thus the worst thing that could happen would be that they should be incapable of placing the interests of the country above their political discords. In 1918, he said, the Government submitted a bill to Parliament for the increase of the railway tariffs. Parliament was closed, and a few days later a royal decree was issued increasing the tariffs by 15 per cent.

Increasing Railway Tariffs

Mr. La Cierva said the whole country protested, and all the more did they do so when they found that this 15 per cent had been conceded in many cases when what had been regarded as the maximum tariff had been reached. Now as regards the proposed new increase, he was in Murcia when he was informed by telegram that the government proposed to raise the 15 per cent up to 50, and he answered that he could not support such a proposal although he was assured that many eminent Liberals had offered to do so. (Here Mr. Alvarez and Mr. Alba, leaders of Liberal sections, declared that they at all events had done nothing of the kind.)

His own attitude had been made clear for long past, but when the subject came to be discussed in the Senate, his party said that they would not make a systematic opposition, but would like to demonstrate their criterion. The railway industry, according to that criterion, could not regard itself as a private industry that might operate with its view fixed only upon its own interests; instead, it might be called the mother of all Spanish industries. Whenever its own interests could be made to harmonize with those of the public, this should be done, but when such harmony was not possible, the private interest ought not to come before the public. That was their criterion.

An Anarchical Situation

But the government could do nothing but produce a bill for the authorization of the increase up to 50 per cent, leaving on one side all such essential conditions as those referring to the improvement of material and the reorganization of the services. No compensation was offered to the country for the sacrifices it was asked to make. He did not believe that this problem could be settled strictly according to law and right, but if they looked at the contracts of concessions, they would see that this bill overthrew all the agreements that had been made. It created an anarchical situation, and

being completely foreign to law and right, nobody knew to where it might lead them. The companies asked for assistance from the state because they were in danger of failure, and the government could find no other way of dealing with the situation than by an enormous increase in the tariffs, as if the only important thing was to avert the failure of the companies for the sake of the companies themselves, and not for the confusion of the national economy that would ensue.

The companies, he said, could not be trusted when they found themselves in a prosperous situation to establish the indispensable services. How could they be trusted when there was remembered the recent failure of the attempt to create the parcel post service, initiated by himself and continued by the present Minister of Public Works, even though much of blame for that failure was to be attributed to the postal administration. If the companies asked assistance, it might be conceded to them, but in that case the obligation would be laid upon them to improve their services according to standards very exactly stated. Mr. La Cierva said it is not possible at the moment for the state to exploit the railways, but this ultimate object ought to be kept in view, and for that reason he and his party were opposed to the project for secondary railways, and in the same way they wished to suspend the system of concessions by tender of which foreign companies had taken advantage. What must not happen is that Spanish railways should be in the hands of foreigners, and that had happened in the case of the last railway concession.

Mr. Calderon interrupted to say that the concessionaire was a Spaniard. "Yes," said Mr. La Cierva, "but he represents foreign capital." "That cannot be prevented," said Mr. Calderon. "What I wish," answered Mr. La Cierva, "is that Spanish railways should be constructed with Spanish capital, and not that foreign capital should benefit by their construction." "But if that cannot be avoided," Mr. Matesanz persisted. "If all assist in the matter, it may be," responded Mr. La Cierva.

Criticism of Ciervists

And then he went on to say that the Northern Railway Company had a nominal capital of some 500,000,000 pesetas, and there were companies that had issued 600,000,000 or 700,000,000 pesetas in obligations. Would it be a great thing if, when the time for reversion came, for the State to say to the companies, "I need half or more of the shares." Although they would have to pay full value for the shares, without taking into account the extra value they would be giving them by allowing them to raise the tariffs, what would that matter—500,000,000 pesetas? And what would that matter to the state if in that way the great problem of the nationalization of the railways was set in the way of being solved?

That was the criterion of the Ciervists, as first stated, and which still stands, though it has been developed in some respects and is now somewhat stronger; and the Ciervists are holding the public attention in this matter now. They say that the facts quoted by the companies as to their condition are not true, and that the increase of the tariffs, if granted, would inflict grave injury upon the national economy.

From this point Mr. La Cierva and his followers now begin a new campaign, and the sensational denunciation by the former of governmental and railway company corruptions has been the feature of this last strike and undoubtedly led to its speedy collapse.

LONDON'S MILITARY TOURNAMENT IN MAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Royal (Military) Tournament, promoted to benefit military and naval charities, and to encourage skill-at-arms, in His Majesty's forces, will be held this year at Olympia on May 20. The King, as the chief and active patron, Major-General Jeffreys as chairman, and a strong committee, figure on the list of officials, and a splendid performance fully equal to that of last year seems to be assured.

New features of military and aerial life will be shown by troops sent to Olympia by the Admiralty, the War Office and the Air Ministry. All branches of the forces will be drawn upon, overseas troops being again well represented. The complete program will embrace representatives of the Royal Navy, Royal Marines, Regular Army, Special Reserve, Territorial Army, Cadet Force, Royal Air Force, Overseas troops, the Gentlemen-Cadets of the various colleges, and the Officers Training Corps of Oxford and Cambridge universities.

AUSTRIA HAS HUGE ARMY OF OFFICIALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—News from the Austrian capital relative to the Hungarian plot to kidnap Bela Kun intimates that Budapest is again endeavoring to terrorize Austria. It is not certain how far the Horthy Government is actually concerned in the crimes committed by its officials, and to a certain extent it would appear that both Horthy and Huzar are losing control over their followers.

The Budapest Government, by its abuse of Austrian hospitality and its hostile attitude regarding German Western Hungary, compromised itself too often, and the Austrian Socialists have been obliged to change their tactics for the time being. They welcomed the new regime in the belief that it would restore them to power

and the Hapsburgs to the thrones of Austria and Hungary, and in opposition to the Social Democrats, they glorify the new Hungarian spirit. The majority of the populace, however, is genuinely horrified by the idea. Anarchy is fast developing, and the state chancellor admits that the government is powerless. Strikes and riots have broken out in some parts of lower Austria, and the workmen have assumed dictatorship.

The rise of the krone appears to have no effect on prices, which are still soaring, and this has compelled the employees of the government to ask for an increase in salary. At present Austria, with a vastly reduced population, is supporting a huge army of officials greatly in excess of the numbers which the old empire considered necessary. It is estimated that every inhabitant of the state has to pay out a large sum annually for the upkeep of these officials, yet the work is not done properly. Austria is eating herself up in officialdom, and meanwhile the people are in sore straits.

DECIMAL COINAGE FOR BRITAIN OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The report of the Royal Commission on Decimal Coinage was issued in London yesterday. The finding of the majority is that it would be inadvisable to make any change in the denomination of currency of the United Kingdom with a view to placing it on a decimal basis. The main conclusions of the majority report are as follows: "The pound sterling should be retained in any scheme for reducing the existing system to a decimal basis."

The pound and mil scheme is the only strongly supported one which complies with this condition. This, it may be added, was contained in the bill introduced by Lord Southwark, which retained the pound sterling, with every coin as a thousandth part of a sovereign, the part to be called mils.

Nevertheless the advantage to be gained by a change to this system as regards the keeping of accounts is in no way commensurate with the loss of the convenience of the existing system for other purposes. Grave social difficulties may undoubtedly be created by any alteration of the penny, particularly among that section of the community which reckons its incomes in terms of shillings and pence, and which will strongly resent any alteration in its established ideas of values. Moreover, it is pointed out that the scheme cannot be carried out on a voluntary basis or as an experiment. The evidence of expert witnesses does not go to show that mistakes in account keeping are caused by the use of the existing system, even if in some respects it is less convenient than the decimal system. Dealing with the imperial aspect of the matter, the commissioners add that on evidence received from dominion representatives, there is no reason to suppose that the present system is considered to be an obstacle to closer relations between the British Empire.

Two minority reports were also issued.

SOLVING ENGLAND'S HOUSING PROBLEM

Idea of Garden City Underlies Majority of the Building and Town Planning Schemes Now Submitted by Experts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—With the advent of spring and of warmer and more settled weather, when building operations can at last be commenced in good earnest, the general public interest in housing matters naturally becomes very keen. People are eagerly on the lookout for some visible signs of the houses for which they have been waiting so long, and the provision of which is so vital to the nation. Some idea of the magnitude of the task which is confronting the authorities can be gained from the statement emanating from the Ministry of Health to the effect that by next winter upward of 200,000 houses will have been completed.

That, of course, does not mean the end of the shortage, but it will help enormously to relieve it. Capt. Richard Reiss, chairman of the Garden Cities Association, than whom no one is more qualified to speak on the subject, takes quite a hopeful view of the situation. His connection with the housing problem goes back far beyond the present crisis, he having served on the Land Inquiry Commission instituted by Mr. Lloyd George in 1911. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Captain Reiss gave a very interesting account of the way in which the housing problem is being dealt with in England.

Thousands of Houses Ready

He does not doubt, for one thing, that the 200,000 houses will be ready by next winter; indeed, the powers granted to local authorities by Parliament last year have been employed to such good purpose that in spite of the fact that time was short and the season of the year unfavorable, several thousands of dwelling houses have already been completed, and are now being lived in. As a member of the advisory council of the Ministry of Health, he gave the satisfactory assurance that today all the necessary preliminary work for building operations on an extensive scale, the submission and approval of building schemes, the provision of building materials, tenders and so forth, is so well advanced that no fears need be entertained as to the Ministry being able to carry out their program. In order to insure this, special care has been taken with regard to the granting of building licenses. A system of grading has been adopted by which local authorities considered every application on its own merits, and were empowered at their discretion to refuse to sanction the construction of cinemas and other places of amusement or of shops and factories, or even the extension of these latter. The supply of dwellings being held to

be of the first importance, all other considerations, generally speaking, have to give way before it.

The Blunder of 1666

Building is sometimes entered upon in haste and repented of at leisure. We have an historic instance of that in the case of the rebuilding of London after the great fire of 1666, when a golden opportunity of town planning was missed, a blunder for which successive generations of London have been paying the penalty ever since. But that sort of thing is not likely to happen now. The building schemes which have been submitted to the Ministry of Health have been very carefully considered.

The idea of the Garden City underlies the majority of them and most of the town planning of the day is being carried out on these lines. That is to say the number of houses allowed per acre is limited, and where extensive building operations are under consideration on the outskirts of a large town, the Councils are usually leaving a wide boulevard or an agricultural belt between the existing town and the proposed addition. With a view also of preventing the creation again of dense centers of population and also to allow of the free passage of air and sunshine, the houses are in most cases limited as to size. They are generally to be of two stories only and even large blocks of flats do not go higher than four.

Rush for Garden Suburbs

The population of Garden Suburbs has increased enormously of late years. There always was a rush for them from the very first, but people of the so-called working classes did not take very kindly to them because of the time taken in going to and from their work, which added considerably to their working day. The demand for them or something designed on similar lines is very general from all classes of the population. A new development of this idea, as already pointed out in The Christian Science Monitor, is the Satellite Town, which is being planned at Welwyn, about 20 miles from London on the main Great Northern Railway line. It is suggested in order to limit the size of London.

The Satellite City at Welwyn is to be entirely self-contained. Surrounded by an agricultural belt, where building will not be allowed, it will have its industrial, business, and shopping centers, the rest of it being residential. Although the scheme is in its initial stage, Captain Reiss, who is a director of the company, is of the opinion that it will meet a much-felt want and that there will soon be many imitators.

Arresting London's Growth

Its position on the Great Northern Railway system brings it within such easy reach of London, a most important consideration, and it is so important that the continuous growth of London should be arrested, and that, as far as possible, efforts should be made toward diminishing the number of its inhabitants. Satellite cities may materially assist in doing this. In conclusion, Captain Reiss spoke of the discussions which took place during the International Housing Conference recently in connection with the ideal home exhibition at Olympia, the housing problem being just as acute in other European countries as

it is here. And he claimed for England that Englishmen were rather in advance of other countries in their methods of dealing with it. Delegates from 20 countries were present on that occasion and as every country is in process of solving its housing problem, much mutual benefit was derived from an interchange of opinions. Another international conference is to be held in London in June, when an even larger attendance is expected. It was much regretted that the United States was not better represented in the February conference; it appears that there was only one delegate present. It is to be hoped that more interest will be taken in America in the international conference arranged for June. As many delegates as can manage to attend will be assured of receiving a very cordial welcome.

QUEBEC'S BIG OUTPUT OF MAPLE SUGAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec.—The maple-sugar industry is a highly important one for the Province of Quebec. Last year this Province alone manufactured 30,000,000 pounds, which brought \$7,000,000. Quebec supplies nearly 70 per cent of the Dominion's output. The average farms in the centers of the industry contain from 600 to 100 maple trees; some have as many as 4000 trees producing sugar. About 16 quarts of sap will make a pound of sugar, and the average yield of sugar is from two to three pounds.

The trees are tapped at the end of March or beginning of April, this depending on the weather conditions. A frost at night with a rising temperature of from 40 to 50 degrees during the day is the ideal climatic state for perfect running. There is an ever-increasing market for maple products and this augurs well for the future of the industry in Canada. Demonstrations are held annually through the areas of the industry, and in the Province of Quebec alone in 1919, where 94 of these were held, 3490 persons were in attendance and reaped the benefit of the lectures and exhibits. The Province also has five inspectors who devote their time to visiting the maple-sugar farms and assisting the farmers in every possible way with their expert advice. Everything is being done, in fact, to help to increase production, standardize the quality, and to introduce the most modern manufacturing methods.

King Hussein of Hedjaz recently sent to his son Feisal a telegram which reads as follows: "To our son Feisal: May God crown you with success! Guard the peace and security of the country and of all the communities. Hussein."

EMIR FEISUL DEFENDS HIS ACTION IN SYRIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The correspondent of the Journal "Al-Ahwal" writes:

"Following the proclamation of Syrian independence, and the coronation of Emir Feisal, Lord Curzon, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, sent to Emir Feisal a dispatch through the intermediary of the British consul."

"The 'Al-Difaf' was the first to reproduce the Emir's reply, which was in brief as follows:

"1. The Syrian Congress, which has proclaimed the independence of Syria and the coronation of Feisal I, is legally constituted by means of election."

"2. The Allies cannot decline to recognize the representative character of the Syrian Congress, seeing that its first meeting took place when Syria was still under the control of the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the Near East. At that time no opposition was raised by the said authorities, nor did they say that the Syrian Congress was not interpreting the real wishes of the people."

"3. The Syrian Congress has been elected by the people to represent it before the Americans sent as a delegation from the Peace Conference. This event took place under the British control in Syria, and was never made the subject of any adverse discussion or protest."

"4. The action of the Syrian Congress cannot be construed as hostile to the Allies, for it has declared formally that it wished to preserve the good relations already existing. It wished, thereby, to calm the people and to prevent the propagation of an insidious spirit tending to spread in certain parts of the East."

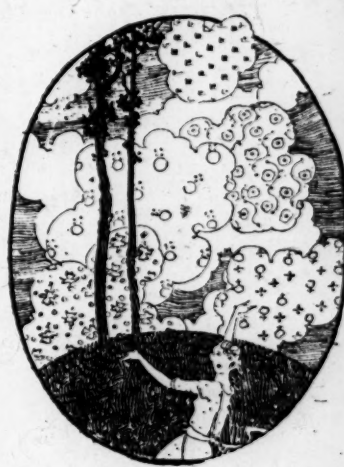
"5. The Arab nation followed the Emir side by side with the Allies, at a moment when taking up arms did not please them at all; and this they did because the Emir knew that the Allies would keep their promises."

"6. His Highness cannot go to Europe before Europe recognizes in principle Syrian unity and independence."

King Hussein of Hedjaz recently sent to his son Feisal a telegram which reads as follows: "To our son Feisal: May God crown you with success! Guard the peace and security of the country and of all the communities. Hussein."

Dainty Materials

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Summery
Frocks



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She will not wear overalls.

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Batiste, fine mercerized quality, 40 inches wide, for underwear, blouses, baby dresses in pink, blue, yellow, Copenhagen. A yard 59c

Imported Japanese Crepes, extra fine, 30 inches wide; so very popular for smocks, shirt waists, kimonos and street dresses. In all popular shades. A yard 69c
Beach Suiting, 36 inches wide, in blue, tan, Belgian gray, violet, rose, green, Copenhagen, navy and black. This is most serviceable for Summer dresses and skirts. A yard 69c
Shirting Madras, 32 inches wide, of a good serviceable weight, in white grounds with black, blue, pink, brown and lavender stripes. Just what is wanted for men's shirts and women's blouses. A yard 75c

Irish Linen, 36 inches wide, the non-cushable kind and a heavy quality, every thread pure linen, in rose, green, gray, blue, lavender, cream and white. A really exceptional piece of goods for Summer clothes. A yard 1.69

Imported Dotted Swiss Muslin, 30 inches wide, in a variety of perfectly lovely colors with contrasting dots of various sizes. For a plain kimono blouse with but a frill about the neck and short sleeves this would be the very thing. A yard 2.00
500 Yards of Printed Silk and Cotton Crepe, 36 inches wide; a lovely material which resembles georgette and is beautiful for dresses and blouses. There are light, medium and dark backgrounds, on which are small scroll or floral designs in a variety of colors. A yard 1.25

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Printed Dress Voiles, 40 inches wide, in floral designs, checks and scrolls, light and dark backgrounds and every imaginable color. A yard 49c
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A BRITISH JEHAD AGAINST SOCIALISM

Mr. Lloyd George Seeks to Fight It by Fusing Liberals and Tories Into One Party Under Him and Mr. Bonar Law

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mr. Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, has declared a jihad against Socialism, and wants the united Liberals and Tories to fuse into a common party to fight it under the twin leadership of himself and Bonar Law. That is the root fact of the remarkable political position in Britain at the present moment. Both Liberals and Tories harbor reservations on the subject, because they are doubtful concerning the views of their respective party organizations in the constituencies. So far as Liberal and Tory members of Parliament are inclined personally, they are in the main with Mr. Lloyd George. Mr. Asquith, however, is a thorn in the flesh to Mr. Lloyd George. He is still leader of the Liberal Party. He commands the party machine, which is very wealthy. He will work for all he is worth to represent that Mr. Lloyd George is inviting the Liberal lamb to be extinguished by the Tory lion, and is raising the bogey of anarchy to assist him in obtaining a new lease of power.

An Interesting Struggle

The party divisions which have characterized British politics since the great franchise reform of 1832 are threatened in this deeply interesting struggle which is now engaging British politicians. A curious feature of it is that the contest for supremacy between two Liberal statesmen is to a large degree at the bottom of the whole thing. Those two men are Mr. Asquith, who was Prime Minister from 1908 up to 1916, and Mr. Lloyd George, who was his colleague in government during all that time and superseded him in the premiership in December, 1916, since when they have followed separate paths, each with his own clique of Liberals around him, more antagonistic to their rivals than even the leaders are to each other.

From time immemorial there have been two dominant parties in Britain—the Tories and the Liberals. The Tories are the conservative party, who are traditionally opposed to change. After the split in the Liberal camp which ensued on Gladstone's Home Rule Bill of 1886, the Tories received an infusion of seceding Liberals and the whole party gradually became known as Unionists. But it is more accurately distinguished as Tory; it stands for land and property and Imperialism, though irreverent persons used to sum it up as the "Beer and the Bible" Party. Today, as a result of the war, it is a very mixed collection in the House of Commons, containing many advanced members who leave the lump of the privileged classes in its ranks. The Liberals, on the other hand, inherit a tradition for constant progression, and though individualistic in texture, pride themselves on striving always for equality of opportunity and the greatest good of the greatest number.

A Volte Face

Even when Labor members began to count, from 1906 upward, the dominance of the two great parties was maintained, as it still is. For the first nine months of the war, the Liberal Government which was in office when the storm broke in 1914, carried on the war with the active support of the Tories, who sat opposite in the place of "His Majesty's Opposition." Then came the sensation about the shortage of shells for the troops. The Tories got to know the facts, and to avoid open exposure, which might have discredited Earl Kitchener and certainly would have disclosed an awkward situation for the benefit of the Germans, Mr. Asquith suddenly executed a volte-face and took the Tories, with a sprinkling of Labor, into the government to share direct responsibility for the conduct of the war. This coalition continued till December, 1916, when Mr. Asquith disappeared and Mr. Lloyd George, who had now in far greater measure the confidence of the country, reformed it on a broader basis.

Mr. Asquith's intention had been that the coalition system should end when the war was over and parties should then resume their pre-war attitudes. Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law, representing the Liberals and Tories of the Coalition respectively, thought differently. As for Labor, it separated itself officially from the coalition on the eve of the general election which followed the armistice in December, 1918, in which Liberals and Tories swept the country for the coalition. The independent Liberals under Mr. Asquith went down like ninepins, and as a result of the debacle Mr. Asquith was out of the House of Commons for two years.

Coalition Majority

At the present time the parliamentary strength of parties in a house of 707 members is as follows: Coalition Tories 362; Coalition Liberals 138; (Independent) Liberals 27; (Independent) Tories 13; Labor 68; Irish Nationalists 7; Democratic Labor 9; "Various" 10. The Coalition has thus a majority of 293 over all the others combined; but in practice the majority is even higher, as the Sinn Féiners do not attend or recognize this Parliament at all, while the Independent Tories, Democratic Labor, and "Various" are normal supporters of the Coalition Government.

As soon as the European fighting was over, a number of Coalitionists foresaw that unless something was done to preserve the unity of the parties forming the Coalition, British politics would revert to the pre-war divisions. Therefore they started a

movement for a center or national party. They assume—and rightly, according to precedent—that there is room for only two effective parties in the country at the present time. The movement assumes also—and here it is on more doubtful ground—that the 68 Labor members represent not only Socialism but the extremist or revolutionary groups in the country.

The Essential Issue

Hence the essential issue in the domestic politics of today, as Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law see it, lies between the systems of private property and common ownership, or worse, between individual enterprise and socialized management. If the Liberal machine is denied him, however, as it has been up to the present, Mr. Lloyd George must use the Tory machine—a very dangerous thing to do in view of his past record.

Mr. Asquith stands for the old order, the deep-rooted distinction which W. S. Gilbert expressed in a couplet; that "every little girl and boy that's born into the world alive is either a little Liberal or else a little Conservative." He offers his old Liberalism as a sane middle-way to the country; and he is an Englishman, with the mentality of the predominant partner, as distinguished from the nimble-witted Welsh Lloyd George and the cautious Scottish Bonar Law. The indications are that a decision will only be reached by a general election.

COOPERATION IN SPAIN REVIVING

During War Cooperative Movement Suffered Both in Membership and in Turnover

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—The onward march of the spirit of cooperation has at last reached Spain, where it has revived the lagging energies of the national movement, which during the war has suffered both in membership and turnover. Mr. Juan Salas Anton, a veteran cooperator and several times president of the movement, has said, "Whilst in all other European countries the war has given an impetus to cooperation, in Spain the movement is, if anything, weaker than it was in 1914."

Mr. Anton is now able to announce that the movement seems ready to go forward, and that at the fourth regional cooperative congress of the (Federation of the Catalonian Cooperative Societies) to which was invited the distributive, productive, credit and workers' cooperative societies, the following subjects were discussed:

(1) At the present moment of great changes for mankind, and where the present individualistic society seems to be in liquidation to the effect of opening the doors to a collectivist, juster, more equitable, and more in keeping with our common ideal, do not the cooperative societies think the opportune moment has arrived to hold

a cooperative congress, though it be only to have the effect of having a new cooperative assertion? (2) Must the said congress be a regional, national, or international one? (3) If it should be regional, as we think it must be, is not the opinion of the congress that it must point out to the government the measures to be taken to make living cheaper?

(4) Must the Government give an official character to the cooperative federations; and must the authorities take legal advice of the said federations as to the cost and cheapening of living, as to exports and imports, and especially as to the articles controlled and directly acquired by the states? (5) By what means shall the distributive societies encourage those of production? (6) Which is the best way to induce the cooperative societies to buy their goods in common? (7) Is the basis on which the Cheap Dwellings Cooperative Society is founded sufficient for solving the dwellings problem in large towns? (8) Is the basis on which cooperation, as a social emancipation weapon, is founded to be adopted by the cooperators as a system of social transformation? (9) The means to be taken by the Catalonian distributive societies to conform to the resolution passed by the last international congress held in Britain as to the establishment of commercial interchange between all the different cooperative wholesale societies in the world. (10) The necessity of every distributive society having a mutual help fund with which to help, on equal terms, all its members. (11) Is it necessary to proceed to the establishment of a credit cooperative bank? The means for its foundation.

FLAG OF GREATER LEBANON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The "Lissan-ul-Hal" publishes an account of the striking ceremony of raising the Lebanese flag, which took place at Jédaté, M. Allard, Administrative Councilor for the caza of El-Mein, presided at the gathering. The flag was solemnly hoisted on the Serrah. Mr. Allard after having spoken of the ties of time-honored friendship uniting the Lebanon and France, exhorted the Lebanese to get to work, pointing out to them the great inconveniences of emigration. He ended by reading the news published in the "Réveil" relative to France's mandate over the whole of Syria separated from the Hedjaz and to the recognition of the claims of Greater Lebanon.

ARAB TROOPS REFUSE NEW PAY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—Amongst the Arab troops there were a certain number of volunteers engaged previous to the passing of the compulsory service law. Over and above their rations and clothing they were each paid £2 per month. But the military authority has recently modified these conditions and decided to pay them only a quarter of that sum a month like the other soldiers. As a result of this measure a large number of these volunteers decided to return to their homes.

CALCUTTA TO STOP RAISING OF RENTS

Legislation Introduced to Prevent Landlords Charging More Than Was Paid in April, 1919

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—For some time public feeling has been becoming more and more roused by the question of high rents which have in some cases been raised over 100 per cent. The essential feature of the present situation is that the supply of house room is short and the owners are able to demand whatever seems good to them. In normal times a tenant who is unwilling to pay an enhanced rent is able to leave and find accommodations more suitable to his means elsewhere. This remedy has now ceased to be available, and it is no exaggeration to say that some thousands of people must either stay where they are, paying an exorbitant rent, or else must leave Calcutta. There is in fact no competition to restrain rent raising, and the existing supply of houses has been cornered by a few landowners who are thus masters of the situation, unless the government intervenes, which under such circumstances it ought to do for the protection of the community.

It is generally recognized that a man must live in the neighborhood suitable to his situation in life, and the landlords, taking advantage of this, are holding the community up to ransom. It has been said that all prices have risen and that the landlord is compelled to raise his rent, owing not only to the increased cost of his own living, but also to the greatly enhanced cost of repairs. No reasonable man will dispute this proposition and the landlord is undoubtedly entitled to a proportionate increase in rent.

Houses Bought Speculatively

But the present position is that, with few exceptions, the landlords have seized the opportunity to raise the rents out of all proportion to the increased cost of living. Everyone

knows that houses and land have been bought speculatively, and enormous prices have been paid, the intention of the buyers being to recoup themselves by raising the rents. The simple truth is that there has been speculation based on the limited amount of houses and the wholesale raising of rents is the outcome of speculation in property.

Owing to the public indignation occasioned by this wholesale speculation in house property, the government appointed a committee to take evidence and draft a report on the subject. It was expected that the Committee would grasp the situation, and deal with it upon the lines on which a monopoly in a necessary of life is usually treated. The Committee did not deny the facts of the situation but their recommendations were utterly futile.

They apparently contented themselves with recommending an extension of the period of notice to six months. This would in no way have relieved the situation. Their idea apparently was that in about 10 years the city would be fairly well supplied with urban and suburban dwellings, and that in the meantime all that could be done was to grin and bear a trebled rent, lest any exhibition of annoyance might deter landlords from venturing their money in building. What the committee apparently forgot was that people have got to live in the interval, before their recommendations for expansion could possibly mature.

Stimulus Given Landlords

The result of the publication of the committee's report has been to give a positive stimulus to the landlords in raising their rents. They feel apparently that all danger of government intervention is now over and that they can proceed with a light heart to gather in the golden harvest. Speculation is proceeding merrily and rents are being enhanced precisely as if the rents committee had been appointed to set the seal of official approval on their exactions! This then is the present situation in Calcutta which has raised such a storm of indignation and disapproval that the government has now been compelled to step in to improve the situation. It has rightly

thrown over the committee and has resolved on lines of legislation which the committee condemned.

At the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, Sir Henry Wheeler, the vice-president, announced that it was the intention of the Provincial Government to introduce legislation on the subject of the house rents in Calcutta. The main features of the bill, which closely follows the Rangoon Rents Bill, is to fix the rent at the amount paid by the tenant on April 1, 1919.

This allows for a considerable increase on the pre-war rates, and so makes a reasonable recompense to the landlords for the increased cost of living while it prohibits extortionate raising of rents. The Act will also make any forms of premium or bonus demanded from a tenant illegal, nor may the landlord deprive any house of any supply normally belonging to it. Rooms in hotels and boarding houses are exempted from this act, which refers only to house property in Calcutta.

MR. GHANDI ENDORSES CALIPHATE DEMANDS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—In a manifesto on the Caliphate question, Mr. Gandhi declared that the Moslem claim for the maintenance of the Turkish Empire intact, subject to full guarantees for the protection of non-Moslem races and self-governing rights to the Arabs, was by itself a just demand. He held that the Moslem claim is not more than was promised by Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Hardinge, failing which assurances Muhammadan soldiers would not have fought to deprive Turkey of her possessions. He declares that it was a Christian solution to return to Turkey what was hers before the war, while it was a gunpowder solution to wrest from her any of her possessions for the sake of punishment. Mr. Gandhi pointed out that Mr. Montagu's defense of the George's interpretation of his own declaration were hopeful, but they should expect the worst and strive for the best.

PLYMOUTH TO HAVE PILGRIM CELEBRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, England.—Elaborate arrangements are being made in Plymouth for the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the departure of the Pilgrim Fathers. The Mayflower sailed from Plymouth for America on September 6, 1620, but celebrations at the place of special historical interest will range from September 3 to the end of the month.

The first event in the series of celebrations will take place at Plymouth. The Mayor will hold a reception in the Guildhall on September 3; a special memorial service is to be held on the Barbican Quay and the commemoration will be continued on the three following days. Many American visitors are expected.

There will be celebrations also in Holland, opening at Leyden on August 30, and continued at Amsterdam and Rotterdam on the first two days of September.

SYRIA TO ENFORCE LAWS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The president of the Council of State at Damascus, Sayed Abai Eddine Droubi, recently announced the program of the Feisal Ministry. After a review of the reasons which caused King Hussein to enter the war on the side of the Allies he eulogized Emir Feisal. He then praised the Allies, especially France and Great Britain who instituted the rule of right, justice and the liberty of the peoples. In concluding he said he hoped to see France and Great Britain accept with joy and satisfaction the new life of the Arab nation, and uphold it in surmounting all the difficulties which oppose themselves to the progress and elevation of the nation. He also said that it is most necessary for the congress to elaborate rapidly the organic law which guarantees to the province its internal autonomy, and that meanwhile the ministry adopts and is putting into force the harshest laws.

Spirit of Service

The subtle power of money and the marvels of machinery in their influence upon the progress of the world will always pale into insignificance in the brilliant light of the helpful spirit of willing men.

You might possess all the wealth of the world and all the machinery in Christendom, and yet be poor indeed if you lacked association with men who know the joy of honest united effort.

Happy is that organization which is dominated by the spirit of serving others, and this spirit, expressed by men who have joy in working and sharing with one another, commands rewards in personal satisfaction and happiness which exceed in value the money for which it will ever serve as a powerful magnet.



JORDAN

MOTOR CAR CO., INC., CLEVELAND, OHIO

THE HINCHCLIFFE MOTOR CO.

91 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.,

BOSTON, MASS.

Wanamaker's

"How long will the Sale last?"

is the question being asked all day long. Frankly we do not know. The idea is to break prices in the wholesale market and reduce the cost of living. Whether this can be done—or how long it will require to effect it—we do not know.

"Well I hope the sale goes on and on," one person expressed the views of many, "I have so many things I must get and there may never be such a chance again."

"20 per cent. off the whole stock"

—off everything that Wanamaker sells—that's the amazing thing to me," said a woman. "All stores are offering a few things at lower prices, but here everything is offered—think of it—Everything!"

Yes, everything we sell at retail—the complete 20 million dollars stock in the two stores, with the exception of a few patented and trademark things on which the makers have fixed the price.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth, New York

FURTHER DETAILS OF COAL PROFITS

**Income Tax Returns for 1917
Show That 17.90 Per Cent of
Bituminous Corporations Made
More Than 100 Per Cent Net**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ST. PAUL, Minnesota—The statement recently attributed to William G. McAduff, former Secretary of the Treasury, that enormous profits, reaching as high as 2000 per cent in some cases, were made in the bituminous coal industry in 1917 has led to further examination of the 1917 income tax returns, on which Mr. McAduff's statement was based. Study of these returns has developed several more interesting details of the coal profits of that year. The figures are found in Senate Document 259, Sixty-Fifth Congress, second session.

In order to arrive at a basis of estimating profits to which no exception could be taken on the score of fairness, capital invested, as sworn to by the companies, rather than capital stock issued, has been used. It is said that with 81 per cent of coal corporations, actual investment is greater than stock issued.

Figuring on this basis, it is disclosed that in 1917, 58.93 per cent of the corporations made more than 15 per cent net income, 55.81 per cent made more than 40 per cent, and 17.90 per cent made more than 100 per cent.

The investment of individual companies varies from \$1000 to \$17,000,000, but there are very few at either extreme. The great majority are found in three groups:

\$10,000 to \$25,000, 9 per cent;
\$25,000 to \$50,000, 58 per cent; \$50,000 to \$1,000,000, 20 per cent.

Only 13 per cent are operating with an investment of less than \$10,000 or more than \$1,000,000.

As there is a wide variation in the size of the different corporations, so there is a great difference in their income, but the two facts do not seem related to each other except at the extremes. The few corporations reporting less than 15 per cent net income have in most cases a very large investment, and the few which report a net income of over 200 per cent are in every case in the two smallest groups. But these are for that very reason not typical. Percentage of net income in the cases between the extremes may be shown thus:

Percentage of net income
Percentage of corporations

78.93 made over.....15
58.93 made over.....20
78.93 made over.....25
58.93 made over.....30
58.93 made over.....35
58.93 made over.....40
58.93 made over.....45
58.93 made over.....50
58.93 made over.....60
58.93 made over.....70
58.93 made over.....100

The full details are given in table A. In reply to the charge that the coal people took exorbitant profits in 1917, it has been alleged that 1917 was an exceptional year. The document from which these figures are taken does not give the per cent of net earnings to invested capital in 1916. Return on capital stock issued is given for both 1917 and 1916. In about 13 per cent of the cases the 1916 return was the greater. The details are shown in table B.

Of some value perhaps is the following summary, based upon the 1916 return upon capital stock issued.

Percentage of Net Income No. of Corporations

10 per cent or less 74
10.01-20 50
20.01-30 87
30.01-40 100
40.01-50 100
50.01-60 100
60.01-70 100
70.01-80 100
80.01-90 100
90.01-100 100

It is interesting to know that one of the companies reported as making over 150 per cent in Table B made \$100 per cent on its stock, and another made 1600 per cent.

TABLE A—BITUMINOUS COAL MINING

Relative Size of Companies and Relation of Net Earnings to Capital Invested in 1917

Figures in column show the number of corporations in each group

Amount of Capital Invested (Not Capital Stock Issued)

Percentage of net income

Percentage of corporations

Percentage of net income

Percentage of corporations

Percentage of net income

Percentage of corporations

Percentage of net income

Percentage of corporations

ASSYRIANS SEE HOPE FOR INDEPENDENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Assyrian Archbishop, Seivous Aphrem Barsom, was recently in London representing the ancient Assyrian Nation. He came to plead for the independence of his country and the safeguarding of the Christians through Asia during the present political upheaval.

Writing to his Assyrian associates he said: "Now the time has come to meet the most influential men in England. It is difficult to obtain these demands but our efforts shall not cease. I have visited the Houses of Parliament and have become acquainted with those members who really want to free the Christians from the yoke of Turkey. The assurance of our freedom is growing and we are worthy of it."

"I was recently invited to a dinner by the Archbishop of Canterbury. When he heard that I was nearing the palace he approached the door, and escorted me inside. In our lengthy conversation which followed he referred to my mission. He promised me that he would use every available means to secure the freedom of Assyria."

"The following day Bishop Gore visited me. I told him of our desire and need of independence. He also was sorry because of our conditions."

"When I left Paris I did not have much hope about London. But now I am so pleased here with the general situation that I shall not leave until I am certain that matters are fully developed. I want you all to know that we are calling upon our real friends to assist us. They are doing their duty nobly. Our hopes of centuries are transforming into the reality that Assyria must be free."

REBEL RAID ON ANTIOCH

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—A band of 150 rebels reinforced by Kurds, Turks and Arabs recently made a raid on the town of Antioch says "Al Ahwal." After having cut the telegraph wires they rushed toward the prison, broke the doors and brought out the family of Rifaat Agha, imprisoned for past offenses. The Christians took to flight. Three hundred refugees who recently arrived at Beirut declared they had abandoned their homes in case of a renewed attack by these bands, who are prowling around the town. Those Christians who remained at Antioch took refuge during the attack in the church, where they were protected by the soldiers. The exodus of the population continues in spite of the fact that military reinforcements are continually arriving in that region.

INCREASE OF HERDS EXPECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

by its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—H. F. Kitto of the Dominion Government natural resources intelligence branch has left for a 4000-mile trip through northwestern Canada on behalf of his department. He will proceed into the Peace River country and down the Mackenzie River, up the Rat River to the continental divide and down the Porcupine River into the Yukon Valley, returning to civilization via the Pacific coast. While in the Mackenzie basin he will inspect the buffalo preserves near Ft. Fitzgerald, where herds numbering several hundred buffalo are guarded by the Dominion Government, the last remnants of the once great prairie bovine. Reports are that the protected herds are increasing rapidly.

SALE OF LARGE PAPER PLANT

WATERTOWN, New York—Announcement was made here yesterday that a deal has been closed whereby William R. Hearst of the New York American becomes owner of the plant of the Dexter Sulphite, Pulp and Paper Company, located near this city. The deal is said to involve several million dollars. A timber tract of 20,000 acres was also included in the purchase.

REFORMS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Southern News Office

GASTONIA, North Carolina—Several reforms in legislation in North Carolina were urged by James H. Pou of Raleigh, speaking before the Gaston County Bar Association. These included a law to prevent the lavish use of money in political campaigns; the Australian ballot, with certain modifications; a uniform system of laws throughout the State; a broadening and enlargement of the powers of the Governor; the repudiation of the recall system, and the repeal of all war emergency legislation.

IS BENZOL A GOOD FUEL FOR MOTORS?

**British Official Test Lasting 61
Days Gives Interesting Results
Regarding Merits of Benzol
and Effect Upon the Engine**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The exceptional weather during the month of March resulted in a sudden and early opening of the British motoring season. The week-ends find the main roads out of the larger towns packed with an infinitely varied assortment of petrol-driven vehicles, from the lordly Rolls-Royce to the modest little two-stroke motor cycle. Rovers by nature, British citizens easily succumb to the lure of the road, and a few sunny days arouse the restless desire to know what lies beyond the bend in the lane, and over the hill.

There are a few folk left in the world to whom motoring is represented by a grimy groveling enthusiasm sprawling in the dust under the car. Motor journalists cannot be held entirely blameless for this impression. It is very human that when the experiences of a run are recorded, the miles of joyous freedom and faultless motion are forgotten, and the few moments spent in cleaning a sooted plug are described. But a tour of inspection and impartial observation on any motor highway will soon dispel false notions, and it would need deep prejudice not to admit that the modern pleasure motor is almost as near to perfect reliability as the railway engine or the engines of an ocean liner.

Fuel Situation Acute

Significant, and in view of the acute motor fuel situation already recorded, of vital importance to the motoring public, is the extensive benzol test recently carried out by the Royal Automobile Club. The benzol was submitted for official observation and test, and was subjected before the trial to chemical investigation. The result of this investigation showed that the fuel conformed to the standard set by the National Benzol Association. The sample was found to consist wholly of commercial benzol of good quality, entirely free from added volatile combustible liquids (e.g. ether, petrol) of any kind. It was of a grade the commercial supply of which can be maintained.

The fuel was tested upon a 40/50 H.P. Rolls-Royce (1915) open touring car which was standard. The carburetor was water heated, having two jets (controlled from the steering wheel) and an automatic air valve. The carburetor was standard except that it was adjusted (the design was unaltered) for using benzol.

Big Mileage Covered

In order that the effect of the fuel upon the engine might be observed, the latter was dismantled prior to the trial and the general condition recorded. The weight of the car, unladen, but ready for the road, was 5070 pounds (i.e. 2.3 tons). The average running weight of the car per day, including load, throughout the trial, was 5377.7 pounds (i.e. 2.4 tons). The car did not "coast" down hill, i.e. the clutch and gear were not disengaged. The mileage covered was 10,007 miles. The trial was held on the six standard trial routes of the Club, which radiate from London. The car returned to the club depot (Pall Mall) every night, consequently a proportion of each day's run (morning and evening) was through London traffic.

The road conditions during the whole trial were approximately as follows: 65 per cent good; 23 per cent fair; 11 per cent bad. The trial occupied 61 days, and rain (at times a little snow) fell on 24 days. With the exception that adjustments were made to the carburetor on the third and eighth days, and that the throttle and air-valve were cleaned before the start on six days, no adjustment or work was done on the car during the whole distance of 10,007.25 miles. Water was put into the radiator once only, on the fifty-first day. The lubricating oil in the engine was drawn

off and replaced with fresh oil four times during the trial, the oil consumption being 935.25 miles per gallon. Engine Not Hard to Start

The total amount of benzol used during the trial was 561.5 gallons, giving a consumption for the whole distance of 17.82 miles per gallon. The trial was run at an average speed of 19.9 miles per hour (running time only). During the period between the carburetor adjustments on the third and eighth days, the engine missed at times, due to the fact that the supply of benzol was reduced to the slow-running jet at the first adjustment. This missing ceased when the original adjustment was restored on the eighth day. At no time was there any emission of smoke. The engine did not start easily from cold, but was not unduly hard to start. When warm the engine started easily at all times.

The engine was dismantled after the trial in order that its condition might be compared with the condition prior to the start of the trial. The general condition of the engine as regards deposit was what would be considered good, after running 10,000 miles, whether the fuel had been benzol or petrol. The stems of the valves, all of which had been seating properly, were in good condition, were a good fit in the guides, and showed no measurable wear during the trial.

Valuable Data Obtained

The valve facings and seatings were in very good condition considered in relation to the mileage. The cylinders and pistons were all in excellent condition, but on two pistons the top rings were not properly free in their grooves owing to hard deposit. The plugs, which were neither cleaned nor changed during the trial, were in excellent condition. A chemical investigation of the characteristics of the lubricating oil before use and after 1050.5 miles use, showed that the oil contained no trace of benzol after use.

This test proved valuable for its information concerning the effect on the engine of the use of benzol, and the merit of the fuel.

STRIKERS REFUSE OFFER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India—The strike at Tata's iron works still continues. Recently the commissioner and the deputy commissioner attended a big gathering of the strikers at Jugesal and announced on behalf of the management that (1) the general manager had given the strikers their ultimatum, i.e. that if the strikers did not resume work by the evening of the next day their pay would be forfeited to the company and they would be discharged; (2) if the strikers resumed work the general manager would try his best to satisfy their demands in four weeks. Except the few men who had resumed work the day before no more men turned up the next day. Many new hands are being employed by the company, though the production sections are not working.

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE SOON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Automatic telephone service is planned for Detroit as soon as the transfer from the present manual system can be made. Officials of the Michigan State Telephone Company are now appearing before the Public Utilities Commission at Lansing seeking a material increase in rates. Arguments disclosed that the automatic system will be started in 1923. The company for some time has been seriously handicapped by a shortage of operators. It made an appeal to school-teachers to assist in recruiting operators, which was condemned by various groups of teachers.

BRITISH MERCHANTS ARRIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Twenty British merchants arrived here on board the Celtic yesterday to tour the United States and Canada as guests of the National Dry Goods Retail Association. They will study methods of business among retail dealers, visiting all prominent department stores and watching merchandising at close range. Commercial organizations are competing with each other to entertain the party and the Fifth Avenue shopping district is decorated in honor of the delegation. The trip will extend for six weeks and include the important cities in both countries.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Labor Recognizes Benefits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Complete recognition of the economic value of prohibition is given in the Union Labor Bulletin, an East Orange, New Jersey, publication which is issued for members of organized labor affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In an editorial in the March number, it says:

"Liquor has been legislated out of business; the country has enjoyed six weeks of better health, of better family relations, of better payment of bills, of better results in the work-shops and of better citizenship generally. The vicious results of the use of liquor have been shown up by the present contrast. Is it the return of the old iniquities that is desired? No sane citizen who has witnessed the transformation wants to see a restitution of former conditions. . . . It will take years to repair the wreckage, devastation and misery of liquor's régime. Let us get to work at once to save future generations from a return of the curse and the quickest way is to dissuade the rest of the United States as to the position of New Jersey in trying to thwart the law."

Jail to Become Hotel

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CHICAGO, Illinois—Reports from Ottawa, Illinois, credit the sheriff with announcing that the Ottawa jail, which has come into absolute disuse since the advent of prohibition, will be transformed into a hotel.

State Farm Population Decreases

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BRIDGEWATER, Massachusetts—The tremendous decrease in the number of drunkenness prisoners in the Bridgewater State Farm indicates that a large amount of room is available for other purposes, even if the expenses of the institution are not yet greatly reduced. It also shows that hundreds of men who once populated this institution are engaged in productive employment. The number of persons on the farm for drunkenness on May 5 was 190. Two years ago at this time there were 1600 such persons and there has been as many as 3000.

MR. FRAZIER TELLS OF
NONPARTISAN LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Lynn D. Frazier, Governor of North Dakota, arrived in New York yesterday for a brief stay during which he will have several opportunities to explain what the Nonpartisan League of North Dakota was organized for and what it has actually accomplished for the farmers.

The Governor is the guest of J. A. H. Hopkins of the Committee of Forty-eight. Yesterday noon he was the guest of Allen McCurdy also of that committee, at luncheon. He addresses the Dutch Treat Club today, and tomorrow night an informal reception in his honor will be given at the home of Amos Pinchot. On Monday night he will be the chief speaker at a mass-meeting of the Committee of Forty-eight at Carnegie Hall, when Anne Martin, only woman candidate for senator, and George L. Record will also speak. He leaves for home Tuesday.

Governor Frazier spoke with calm but decisive enthusiasm of the Nonpartisan League and of its excellent chances for success in several states.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Labor Recognizes Benefits

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FIREMEN'S PLACES TAKEN

MIDDLEBURY, Vermont—One of the three companies of firemen here has resigned in protest against the action of a recent village meeting in voting for a consolidation of the three companies. The places of the men were taken immediately by volunteers, comprising three fire wardens, seven village trustees and a merchant.

BILLBOARDS BILL ADVANCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The bill for state regulation of billboards and other outdoor advertising by the Department of Public Works, cooperating with cities and towns, which would make supplementary rules under departmental direction, was given a final reading in the House of Representatives yesterday by a practically unanimous voice vote.

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NEED OF STATE CENSORSHIP LAW

Demand for It in Massachusetts Is State-Wide—Ultimate Aim Is to Bring Era of Higher Standards in Motion Pictures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The bill for state censorship of motion pictures, now passed to a second reading by the Massachusetts House of Representatives, should be enacted by a solid majority, and we are confident it will be, provided the senators and representatives have comprehended the tremendous demand for such a measure from the people of the state, and the all-important reasons accompanying that demand," declare members of the Massachusetts Committee on Motion Pictures.

"Seldom has a proposed bill had such a state-wide support," continue members of the committee. "We trust that legislators will find it easy to decide which shall have their demand granted, the people of the state or the financial interests of an industry. We, however, have never found any reason for believing that that bill will operate other than to the financial profit of the industry. It has not been a mere agitation on the part of a few 'would-be reformers,' but the result of a far-spread and deep-seated growing conviction that something effective must be done toward the permanent improvement of motion picture standards. Scarcely a town or city in the Commonwealth but has seriously discussed possible means of getting relief from degrading films and improper scenes in otherwise good films, and some of the towns and cities have tried to find the remedy in the shape of local censorship, which, in the words of members of local committees themselves, have proved so lacking in that authority which actually gets what is called for.

Officials Favor Bill
"Men and men's organizations are back of this measure as well as the women. The state Grange, chambers of commerce, chiefs of police and practically all of the probation officers are emphatic in pointing out the need for the bill. The ordinary citizen, the man in the street, may often be heard to say that he would give almost anything if he could be assured that his family would see decent, wholesome pictures when they go to the movies. "And all these hundreds of thousands of people who know little of the ways of legislative procedure and who seldom muster courage to speak out their wants where such speaking would really count, nevertheless have an inherent right to be rightly represented. We have found an overwhelming majority of the people of the State asking for state censorship. It is of course necessary that they come to realize the vital need of going right to the government and closely following up with the government a movement like the one in hand, which has to do with the welfare of all. If all individual citizens now appreciated the need of going right to the State House themselves and thus of letting the legislators plainly see that this bill is most unmistakably a people's bill, the State House would be crowded from end to end.

State Censorship Means to End
"This much we do know, that the two legislative committees which conducted public hearings on the bill could not fail to be impressed with the popularity, also the reasonableness of the measure. It is not that we aim at state censorship as an end in itself. The bringing in of an era of higher standards in pictures is the big thing. We seek state censorship as a means to that end, and because it has been found the most effective method in the four states that have tried it.

"Our opponents, members of the motion picture industry, claim that a bill of this kind is unnecessary and un-American. It is necessary because something has to be done about it and because other methods have failed. It is American because any step that tends toward the protection of morals and toward the placing of any industry on a broader and greater plane of opportunity for the serving of the best interests of the people is American.

"Finally, we are convinced beyond all doubt that a cleaner and more uplifting grade of pictures will return far greater profits to the film producers and exhibitors than they have dreamed of."

CONSTRUCTING LOCKS IN THE ST. LAWRENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

GALT, Ontario.—The Grand River Valley Board of Trade, representing the joint boards of trade of Brantford, Kitchener, Woodstock, Galt, Waterloo, Wexford, Preston, Hespeler, and Paris, has passed a resolution calling upon the Dominion Government to undertake, jointly with the Government of the United States, at the earliest possible moment, the construction of locks and canals in the St. Lawrence River, to correspond with the New Welland Canal, so that ocean freight carriers may navigate incidentally therewith under public the Great Lakes; and to develop co-ownership the potential water powers of the St. Lawrence Rapids for the benefit of the people. Furthermore, it was decided that representatives of the boards of trade and municipalities interested should be sent to the sitting of the International Joint Waterways Commission at Hamilton, on June 26. Maj. A. C. Lewis, of Toronto, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Deep Waterways and Power Association, in

explaining the objects of his association, declares that the future of Canada is bound up in transportation facilities. With present railroad transportation inadequate, and the necessity for spending hundreds of millions to handle present business and expansions of the future, he feels the remedy for existing conditions is the return to the great water facilities at the disposal of Canada, arguing that the basis of supremacy in world trade is in water-borne transportation. Canada, says Major Lewis, has the greatest waterways in the world, and the natural route is through the Great Lakes. Of the three routes suggested, Hudson Bay, the Georgian Bay Ship Canal, and the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence, the last is the most feasible. Through the deepening of the St. Lawrence Canal, to the same depth of the Welland Canal, 95 per cent of ocean freight vessels could be accommodated to the head of the lakes. Canalization of the St. Lawrence Rapids is possible, and the logical proposition, in his estimation, because nature laid out the route.

Major Lewis emphasizes the great saving that a continuous water route would effect, and while he does not wish to antagonize the railways, he thinks there should be a plan of constructive cooperation.

THEATERS

"The Three Sisters" in London
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
"The Three Sisters" by Anton Chekhov, at the Art Theater, London. The cast: Natalia Ivanovna.....Helene Millais Olga.....Margery Bryce Masha.....Irene Rathbone Irina.....Dorothy Massingham Feodor Kuligin.....William Armstrong Alexander Vershinin.....Harcourt Williams Baror Nicholas.....Joseph A. Dodd Vassili Soleni.....Felix Aymer Ivan Chebutikin.....Leyton Cancellor Alexey Fedotkin.....Robert Mason Vladimir Rodin.....Arthur Ewart Ferapont.....Ernest Warburton Anfisa.....Madeline Clayton LONDON, England—"Doubt," said Carlyle, in a famous passage, "can be solved only by action." In a recent number of the Anglo-French Review, was an open letter from Mr. George Clemenceau regarding "Une Jeune Fille Qui S'Ennuie." This young lady, no fictitious person, supposedly, though not lacking in any of the material necessities of life was thoroughly bored with her existence, and uncertain where or how she had best seek an objective. There are many such, unhappily, in France today; but in Russia, there were, and are, still more. "Tis of those that Chekhov treats in his play, "The Three Sisters," written in 1902, and first produced during the same year, at the Art Theater, Moscow. The revival at the Art Theater, London, was under the direction of Madame Donnet.

The three sisters, and their brother, having lived happily in Moscow, have come, being now fatherless, to a large country town, many of whose inhabitants are in an advanced stage of that apathy and boredom so prevalent among Russian middle class society, 20 years ago. The Prozorovs, though educated, alert and intelligent, soon succumb to the stifling atmosphere of their narrow, provincial existence. They, too, become like their neighbors, frivolous, bored, apathetic or quarrelsome, in turn, according to the mood of the moment. They take no interest in their work, those that do any, and their constant cry is Moscow! Moscow! The sisters for a time have a glimpse of happiness, but this fades and the brother is not a business success.

None of this sounds like unrelieved tragedy; and there are those who will tell you that "The Three Sisters" is that sort of play. Surely it is not. Beneath Russian despondency are hidden an idealism, an optimism at once beautiful and profound. At the close, while old Ivan behind is muttering: "Cry on, after all, what does it matter?" Irina, with a sister on either arm, lifts her head, and conscious now that in work for others lies the solution of their problems, says quietly, yet triumphantly: "The time will come."

The play does not afford much scope for acting; and the cast might be described as competent rather than distinguished. The three sisters, however, were played with much sincerity and feeling by Miss Margery Bryce, Miss Irene Rathbone, and Miss Dorothy Massingham, while Mr. Harcourt Williams, as Vershinin, gave us an excellent study of the philosophic, idealistic colonel. Mr. Nesbitt as the brother, and Mr. Armstrong, as Masha's husband, the self-satisfied schoolmaster, both did good work. The play was well received.

HOUSING LOANS IN MANITOBA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Active participation in the loans advanced by the provincial government for the purpose of assisting house construction in the various municipalities where the lack of accommodation is being felt as a serious handicap is indicated by applications to the Provincial Treasurer, W. J. Ptolemy, which to date total \$2,400,000. The suburban municipalities adjacent to Winnipeg have all made applications running into hundreds of thousands of dollars and many of the outside towns are seeking loans, the shortage in houses apparently being felt everywhere. The total amount appropriated by the Province for this purpose was \$2,500,000.

FRENCH TREATY TO TERMINATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—A statement was made in the House of Commons recently, to the effect that notice had been given of the intention to terminate the trade treaty between France and Canada. This would cease to have effect on June 19, of this year. The government had intimated to the French Government its willingness to confer on new trade relations,

MUSIC

Melbourne Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Mr. J. G. Aikman, who recently took office as Lord Mayor has mooted the idea of a municipal band to give afternoon and evening concerts in the parks and, also, a series of free Sunday evening concerts in the Town Hall.

In conjunction with the Lady Northcote Orchestra Trust, the only responsible organization whose chief aim is the promotion of orchestral concerts, the Lord Mayor arranged that the inaugural concert of this latter series should take the form of an orchestral concert to be held on a Sunday evening near the end of March. The program included Beethoven's Fate Symphony, Handel's Largo arranged for organ, harp and strings; Egmont Overture of Beethoven and vocal numbers by Miss Mary Mack. The conductor on this occasion was Mr. Ezio Kost.

The Lady Northcote Orchestra Trust is a public organization formed to enable Prof. Marshall Hall to carry out to some extent his orchestral mission in Melbourne. Owing to the generosity of Messrs. Chappells, music publishers of London, the income of the trust has been doubled and this year it will be possible to give a series of five concerts, commencing in June. Mr. Ezio Kost will conduct the first three; Mr. Gibson Young, who is also the hon. secretary of the trust, will conduct the fourth concert; and Mr. J. J. Bailey the fifth, which will contain a performance of Brahms' Song of Destiny for choir and orchestra.

There is a deep-seated foreboding that this year will see the termination of Mr. Verbruggen's tenure of office as director of this institution. This would also mean that the New South Wales State Orchestra would lose a remarkably fine conductor. For the last four years Mr. Verbruggen has given his services to the orchestra. This state of affairs, in view of the magnificent success of his recent tours, cannot continue. Already Mr. Verbruggen has had an offer from America to conduct orchestral concerts at an annual salary of \$20,000. He is prepared to remain in Australia for considerably less than that figure. Surely Australian music lovers must see that such a powerful cultural influence is retained at any cost.

Mr. Roland Foster, of the Conservatorium, has recently returned from Europe and America and now settles down as chief of the Vocal School. Mr. Foster is also editor-in-chief of the Conservatorium Magazine and proposes to make this publication fill a national need.

The sacred drama, Cesar Franck's Beatitudes, will be heard for the first time in Melbourne in June. When the score and parts reach this city the Philharmonic Choir immediately put it into rehearsal. Mr. Alberto Zelman, their able conductor, may be justly proud of his record in the matter of first performances of notable compositions. His recent concert of works by Sir Edward Elgar was a distinguished success.

Music in London, Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—In the Musical Art Society of this city western Ontario has an organization which, since it was started by local musicians a few years ago, has withstood a tendency to disregard the need of higher musical education locally. To Albert D. Jordan, a musician of note, much of the credit is due for the progress that has been made here. He has had faithful support from a number of Londoners and from Toronto, Detroit, Boston, and New York artists as well. These have frequently lent their services to stimulate public interest. It is part of Mr. Jordan's plan to bring musicians of world note to London as well as to develop talent here. Each year sees a concert of metropolitan character that is a delight to the music lover, and each year seems some improvement.

The annual program of the Musical Art Society has just been given, and the London orchestra has come in for words of warm praise. It is not yet an all-Canadian orchestra, nor yet an all-London orchestra, but something more than a beginning has been made to this end. Mr. Jordan, who led the organization through a most exacting program, and who paid tribute to the Detroit and Toronto artists who assisted, expressed the hope that this city might yet have a made-in-London orchestra.

The concert this year was fortunate in having the brilliant Danish pianist Viggo Kihl as soloist. He played the "Turkish March" from the Ruins of Athens, Beethoven's Fifth Concerto and Chopin's F Minor Etude. The orchestra played brilliantly the William Tell Overture and Edward German's "Torch Dance." The orchestral accompaniments to the pianist's numbers were also evidence of exacting care and study.

HARBOR SCHEME FOR SARNIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SARNIA, Ontario.—With the prospect of Canadian Pacific Railway extension to serve Sarnia in the not distant future, attention is being turned again to harbor development and schemes abandoned when the war broke out are being considered again. A big program is being prepared and will be submitted to the government at Ottawa within a year. It is planned to deepen Sarnia Bay and provide larger docking area for deep-water boats. This has been a drawback here and 1,000,000 tons of shipping annually go past this port because of lack of docking facilities. Most of the good dockage here is owned by private companies such as the Northern Navigation Company, and is in constant use by vessels of the company. Elevators of 1,000,000 bushels capacity are also

part of the proposals. With additional rail facilities to the east, Sarnia would undoubtedly become a port of the first magnitude on Lake Huron. The rail run from Sarnia to Montreal is many days shorter than by water.

LABOR AND LEGION CONTEST IN MISSOURI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky.—Union Labor organizations have announced opposition to the candidacy of all legislators who voted for the antislavery bill passed by the last Legislature. The bill was bitterly opposed by union Labor as a whole, and was advocated by the American Legion. The legion, through Ulric Bell, state commander, and Sam H. McMeekin, commander of Jefferson Post, has announced that it will not only oppose the Labor movement, but will use its influence against any candidate who voted or worked against the measure.

SHIPBUILDING ON SUPERIOR CURTAILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DULUTH, Minnesota.—Shipbuilding operations at the head of the Lakes that were on a large scale during the period of the war, are being rapidly curtailed. The Globe yard at Superior has just launched its two last steamers built under government contracts, and when their superstructures have been completed, as expected about June 15, the company proposes to remove its plant and establish a yard at Baltimore, Maryland. The Superior Shipbuilding Company has completed its government contracts and has no other jobs on hand beyond repair work, and the Whitney Brothers yards at Superior have finished up a contract for the building of large tugs to be used in fishing operations on the Atlantic coast. Officials of the McDougall-Duluth

Shipbuilding Company hope to make their enterprise a permanent one here. That company is now engaged on a foreign contract for five ocean-going freighters obtained in competition with other plants both in this country and in England. A model town was built by the company at its site at Riverside, on the St. Louis River, and strong efforts will be made to maintain a force of 1000 men in permanent employment.

ROAD-BUILDING IN TEXAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

AUSTIN, Texas.—Texas is building nearly \$9,000,000 worth of hard-surfaced highways at the present time, according to C. N. Avery, commissioner of construction of the State Highway Department. Contracts amounting to \$4,500,000 have recently been awarded in Texas, and bids have been advertised for on fully this amount of road work, he said.

DEPRECIATION OF JAPANESE YEN

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The Japanese yen is depreciating so fast that it now takes \$48.25, when sent through local Japanese banks, to make 100 yen in Japan, as against \$48.62 a little more than a week ago. T. Isobe, manager of the local branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, says that this depreciation is due to the fact that today Japan is importing more than she is exporting.

Japan was exporting a tremendous quantity of goods to foreign countries during the war, but since its termination the reverse has become the rule, the result being that Japan's imports are exceeding her exports by about 70,000,000 yen annually, Mr. Isobe says. Viewed from one angle, the excess of imports over exports is a good thing for the Japanese people, he continues, because it brings down the prices of home products and therefore reduces the cost of living to some extent.

The store closes at 5 P. M. daily

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

Thirty-fifth Street

Women's Crepe de Chine Dress Skirts

in the new plaited models, will be placed on sale on Monday at the exceptionally low price of

\$12.85

The assortment comprises 300 attractive Skirts in white, black, brown, navy blue, tan and teinte de chair.

(Third Floor)

Imported Spring Suitings and Sports Cloths

(54 inches wide)

of exceptionally fine qualities, will be offered on Monday

at **\$3.95** per yard,

a price that is unusually low for this class of merchandise.

The selection consists of plain chevrons, novelty checks, and plaids and stripes in black-and-tan combinations.

(First Floor, Madison Avenue section)

A Special Purchase of 10,000 yards

Printed Georgette Crepe

will be on Special Sale, commencing on Monday

at **\$2.35** per yard

This all-silk georgette is of choice quality, thirty-nine inches wide, and numbers over sixty color combinations

(First Floor)

Women's American-made Silk Underwear

very low-priced for Monday

Nightrobes	\$6.95,	9.75,	13.50
Envelopes	3.45,	4.95,	6.95
Drawers	3.95,	6.25	
Bloomers	3.95,	6.25	
Drawer Combinations	4.65 to	6.75	
Vest Chemises		5.90	
Bodices	.95c.,	\$1.65,	2.25, 2.75

The majority of these garments are made of crepe de Chine

War tax additional on prices exceeding \$5.00

Women's Philippine

Hand-embroidered Lingerie

also very low-priced for Monday

Nightrobes	\$2.75,	3.50
Envelopes	2.25,	3.65
Drawers		2.25
Chemises		2.10
Petticoats		3.75

There will be on sale at the same time,

Envelopes of crepe de Chine, at \$8.50
Nightrobes of crepe de Chine, at 13.50

Also a number of Paris-made Undergarments, in individual pieces and odd sizes, at pronounced reductions from former prices.

War tax additional on prices exceeding \$5.00

(Underwear Department, Second Floor)

A present interesting feature is White Silk Hosiery

richly ornamented with lace or embroidery, for the Bridal Trousseau.

(First Floor)

DOMESTIC LIFE OF THE HOPI INDIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Domestic relations in the families of the Hopi Indians have been well established by custom, that great shaper of human fortunes. By an unwritten law, the house belongs to the Hopi woman who has built it, and who performs the household labor. She grinds the corn, carries the water, does the cooking, keeps the house tidy and takes care of the babies. But the popular notion that the Indian makes his wife do all of the work while he in his lordly mood idles or fights is soon dispelled if one lives among the mesa people for any length of time.

In the sandy fields below the house the man toils—preparing the soil, planting, hoeing, irrigating, and protecting the crops from invaders. Windbreaks must be constructed to prevent the shifting of the sandy soil during a storm, and sudden rushes of water must be guarded against. Then there is the final gathering in of the crops, the herding of sheep, and the bringing of wood many miles on the backs of burros. If he has a spare day or two from his own work, the Hopi man who is thrifty enough to own a horse and wagon often earns a little "shiva" by doing odd jobs of hauling for his neighbors.

If domestic difficulties arise between husband and wife the process of divorce is swift and simple. Should the wife consider herself seriously wronged, as she frequently has reason to do when the man gambles away his entire belongings, she does not hie her to a court of justice as her white sister would do. Her method is much simpler. She merely places her husband's saddle outside the door during his absence.

Upon his return, the saddle speaks volumes. There are no accusations, no explanations, no apologies. There is no publicity! The husband takes up his abode in another part of the village, and there remains until an agreement is reached, and this agreement involves an earnest avowal of better conduct on the part of the man, who is then permitted to return to his wife and home. If no agreement is reached, a state of divorce exists, automatically, and the woman probably marries again at the first desirable opportunity. The man's domestic future is likely to be the more precarious.

Aside from their customary household duties, many of the women have other occupations. At the village of Ship-lova, called "the second mesa," or at Walpi, the "first Mesa," the Hopi woman may be a potter. At the village of Oraibi, the "middle mesa," she may be a basket maker, but she may never be a blanket weaver; for that, strangely enough, is the work of the Hopi man.

Skilled Artisans

In the quiet of the woman's house, or under an improvised shade during the long summer afternoons, the basket maker works busily. Many "bahonas" (white men) are coming to the ceremony of the Snake Dance, and "shiva" will buy luxuries for the feast. The potter also plies her trade with a thought of the white man's visit. Though at her best she has not forgotten the joy of the craft; the silent, creative force within which speaks to her of beauty.

These artisans have attained a high degree of skill. The contour of the jars is never lacking in repose, dignity, and balance. The designs of pottery and baskets, while for the most part symbolic, are poetic and rhythmic. Here the Indian woman reveals her sense of the beautiful. Here is the expression of her secret, aesthetic feeling. Out of years of drudgery and pain and hardship this survives. It challenges the best art of the white man with all his boasted civilization. And so he comes to buy.

The slender Hopi maiden and the bent, wrinkled wife sit together at their work, and the poetry of form and line and color, the symmetry of design grow under their dusky fingers. The sun glows over the yellow pueblos, and the purple shadows creep into the desert. Something of the strange beauty of it all creeps into the worker's art. The white man may imitate, he cannot originate these things. They are the Indian's dream. We half understand—and we marvel.

During the short winter days the Hopi man is busy in the "kiva," weaving the much-prized blankets of wool, dyed blue with sun-flower seeds. These blankets are used for the loose garments worn by the women as well as the flowing robes of the men, and they will wear a generation. Necessity has guided the hand of the weaver into the way of simplicity and durability. He has learned the fundamentals of real art. In his clothing, houses, baskets, pottery or other product, the Indian has met the demands of his environment with a high degree of imaginative intelligence.

Dances and Ceremonies

And to appreciate the Hopi's art one should study his ceremonials. These tribes are, perhaps, the most ceremonial of all pagan people. Their pageants, called dances, are purely religious, and make up the complicated worship which these people have known for centuries. Into blankets, pottery, baskets, all that the Hopi makes, goes something of religious or poetic significance.

Aside from the ceremonial snake dance by which the mesa people are now widely known, the "kachina" dances of the "kiva" are perhaps the most weird and grotesque. They are held during the winter season, and are impersonations of the once living "kachinas" or prayer-makers. They are an attempt to persuade the gods to give the blessing of rain and insure abundant crops. The same invocation is the motif of the snake dance. The "kachinas" are the revered spirits of the Hopi ancestors, whose special duty and pleasure is to make prayerful

solicitations to the gods for the well-being of their children.

Both the preparation for and the observance of the "kachina" dances are held at night in the dimly-lit "kiva," or sacred pit, which is sunk deep into the ground and is used as a place of distinctive ritual and worship. Leather masks made in strange and fanciful designs, and decorated in bright colors, are worn by the dancers. For these ceremonials only are the women ever admitted to the "kiva."

A small fire burns beneath the cave opening, and the smoke curls up to the outer world. Priests, prayer-makers and dancers file down the ladder through the only entrance. All stand silent before the priest, who sprinkles the dancers with sacred meal ground for the purpose by the young girls of the tribe. A short inward prayer is made by each dancer, and at a sign from the priest they sing a low musical chant, keeping time with a dull beating drum.

Gayly and grotesquely bedecked, the dancers spring into motion, and firelight and shadows play over the half-nude bodies and the barbaric riot of color. Here in their earth chamber the pagan children of the desert offer their supplication to their gods of rain and harvest.

The ceremonial year of the Hopi is divided equally by two great events—the arrival and departure of the "kachina." In August, when the crops have been assured, these beings are said to go to "Never-ker-to-be," "the place of the high snows," or San Francisco Mountains. They return again in the month of December.

Social Life

One who is permitted to live as a brother or sister among the Hopis will find the "kiva" the center of village life. It is a primitive club house



The woman performs the household labor

of intense color, the brilliancy of concentrated lights flickering over the semi-nude figures, the primitive simplicity and mysticism of the group delight the painter or poet.

With his age-long habit of communal life the Hopi has learned the lesson of forbearance, and he is prob-



The potter plies her trade

where the Indian men gather to tell stories, practice songs and dances, or entertain their guests. The excavation is usually rectangular and from 20 to 50 feet square. It is from 15 to 20 feet deep and walls and floor are lined with stone.

At one end is a low raised platform



A Hopi dancer

of stone, and stone ledges and seats are built along the side walls. A pit for the fire is dug below the single entrance, and the roof is of logs, reeds and snowy grasses covered with packed earth. The toy-maker's shop is in the "kiva," and the blanket weavers and other men workers ply their craft here in the winter season. During stormy weather it becomes a general rendezvous. Here meals are served by the women, who do not enter the sacred chamber, but pass the food down through the opening. Bread, melons, baked squash and roasted corn compose a typical "kiva" menu. The cave is also used as a lodging place for bachelors and divorced men, quite after the fashion of a white man's club.

Of course the ventilation is poor, and the air becomes heavy with smoke. But the lover of the picturesque will find the place fascinating for all that. A constant din of conversation is kept up, and songs, laughter and dancing attest the merriment of the men. The soft richness

CANADA TO PAY IN AMERICAN CURRENCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Announcement was made in Montreal by the American railways operating on this side of the border that they intended to proceed with their regulation providing that all freight shipments to any point in Canada must be prepaid in American currency at the point of destination in Canada, irrespective of the mileage on American lines, or the mileage on Canadian lines. Notice was given by some of the American lines—including the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, which brings in most of the anthracite and bituminous coal into Montreal—that they would not only refuse any reshipment at the border, but that Canadian importers would not be able to get their goods by prepaying freight for the American haul in American currency to the border and then paying the haul in Canada in Canadian money. This will mean that the whole haul must be paid for in United States money, and the Canadian importers will have to pay the 10 per cent or more premium on American money, even on the haul in Canada, generally on Canadian lines.

Coal importers in Montreal state that this will certainly mean an increase of 50 cents a ton on coal for Montreal and probably more in other places. Exactly similar conditions obtain with regard to the iron and steel, shipbuilding and other industries. The railways will also be hit, since they are very heavy users of structural steel, and other steel products used in the building of locomotives and cars.

DAMASCUS TACKLES HIGH COST OF LIVING

BEIRUT, Syria.—Every one is complaining in Damascus during the present crisis, as the cost of living is increasing more and more. The new ministry is conducting a searching inquiry into the causes and the Prime Minister is particularly occupied with the cost of bread.

Going in person to the municipality he evoked the President, members, and a large number of proprietors of mills, talked to them a long time about the present crisis, and their obligations concerning this vital question.

His words were favorably received, and after long consideration they reached the following decisions:

1. The transport of cereals in vehicles and upon beasts of burden is absolutely forbidden. The expedition of the above by rail to the southern and western zones to be temporarily suspended until the arrival of the municipal delegates.
2. A delegate to be sent from Damascus to the Hauran to buy a large quantity of cereals, and convey them, if possible free of cost, to Damascus by rail, grind them and sell the flour to the bakers at a reasonable price.
3. To advise the functionaries of the government in the Hauran to facilitate the mission of the delegate.
4. To forbid owners of mills to buy wheat before the complete exhaustion of their present stores.
5. To punish every mill-owner who infringes these orders.

The municipality learning recently that a roll of bread was selling for from 19 to 20 piasters prepared a large quantity and sold it at 16 piasters. It will do its best to lower still more the retail price upon the arrival of the cereals from the Hauran, and fully expect success in this.

Wheat which was being exported from Damascus was brought back; four wagons of contraband were stopped at Misoun, while four millers were called before the military tribunal for having hidden wheat in their mills.

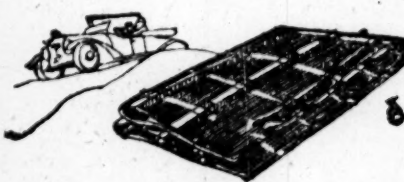
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UNIFYING LABOR LAWS OF CANADA

Royal Commission Committee's Report Makes a Number of Valuable Recommendations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Two important committees of the Royal Commission on the unification of labor laws now sitting in Ottawa have handed in their reports. One committee makes a number of recommendations for the promotion of uniformity in laws respecting workmen's compensation, while the other handed in was the report on the control of factories. Some of the recommendations adopted by the first-named committee were as follows:

1. That all provinces adopt the idea of exclusive state insurance to be administered by a board.
2. That all workmen, not especially exempted under the act, who work in an industry which comes within the scope of the act, shall be under the act, regardless of the amount of their remuneration.
3. That all employees of provincial governments and of municipalities, including police and firemen, be included within the scope of the act.
4. That the scope of compensation acts be extended as far as practical to include industries not now covered by the acts.
5. That in every province there should be a time-limit within which claims for compensation should be filed.
6. That except in special cases payment of compensation shall be made periodically direct to the claimant by the board.
7. That the cost of administration of workmen's compensation in each province be borne by the government of that province.
8. Where under any Compensation Act, the employer has the right to bring his employees under the act by election, the employees should have the same right where a majority so decides.

The second committee, that on factory laws, reported as follows:

1. In view of the limitation, in certain provinces, of the operations of the Factories Act to the industrial establishment where not less than a certain number of persons are employed, we would recommend: All industrial establishments in which one or more persons are employed where articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, re-

paired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed, shall be subject to inspection.

2. Employment of boys and girls—No boy under 14 years of age, or no girl under 15 years, shall be employed in an industrial establishment.

3. Hours of employment for boys, girls, and women—in keeping with the draft convention of the Washington conference limiting the hours of labor, we recommend that women, girls and boys shall not be employed for more than 48 hours in any one week, nor before 6 o'clock in the evening, nor later than ten o'clock in the evening, more than 10 hours in any one day including overtime.

DAYLIGHT SAVING OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan.—Citizens of all classes united to defeat daylight saving here when the by-law was submitted. In three out of the five wards there was a majority against the by-law. The other two wards combined, located in the business section, gave a favorable majority of 24 votes for daylight saving but this was not nearly enough to overcome the adverse majority elsewhere. This is the second occasion in the last few years when Saskatchewan defeated a daylight-saving-by-law, although Regina has been operating under a daylight-saving schedule for many years and all attempts to change back to standard time there have been unsuccessful.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL WORLD
AFFAIRS REVIEWEDMore Stringent Credit Conditions
Accompany Economic Read-
justment Throughout World—
Investment Opportunities

Stringent credit conditions throughout the world due to the war seem to be intensified rather than lessened as economic readjustment takes place. Although the United States is in better position financially and industrially than any other important country involved in the war, the monetary strain in this country is not only unabated but more pronounced than ever. This is evidenced by the attitude of the banks in regard to lending money. They not only have advanced interest rates until the ruling rate for commercial paper is now 7 per cent, which is the highest, with the exception of 1914, that it has been in 13 years, but they are not inclined to lend money freely even at the high rates. Call money frequently rises as high as 15 per cent.

Improvement in Call Rates

That there has been a slight, but nevertheless perceptible, improvement in the call rate in the last month or two is seen from a comparison of the renewal rate in New York each month in the current year. Last month the average renewal rate was 7.25 per cent over a period of 21 money market days. In that time renewals were made at 10 per cent once, on the 16th, and once at 9 per cent, on the 19th. The renewal rate was 8 per cent six times in April. It was 7 per cent eight times and five times at 6 per cent. Not once this year has the call money rate been under 6 per cent. This in itself is undoubtedly a sign of decidedly firm money.

The renewal rate in April was on an average lower than in either of the three preceding months. In March the average renewal rate was 8.17 per cent, or nearly a point higher than the April figure. In February renewals averaged 9.04 per cent and in January the average figures 8.09 per cent. The February average renewal rate was 2.66 per cent higher than the April showing.

Needs of European Nations

With the exception of a short time at the beginning of the war the Bank of England discount rate of 7 per cent is the highest it has been in 13 years. European nations are in urgent need of money for rehabilitation and other purposes. Were funds to be had as required the return to normal conditions throughout the world would be facilitated. The need for money is expected to continue indefinitely and for that reason easier rates may not be expected for a long time to come.

High interest rates prevailing offer wonderful opportunities for investments. When the United States Government issues can be bought at a price to yield 6 per cent on the investment, and when first-class industrial and railroad bonds are obtainable on a basis to yield from 7 to 8 per cent, and in some cases even more, it can be the better understood that the present investment opportunity is almost unprecedented.

In the last few weeks some department stores have offered inducements to the public through the reduction of costs of materials, and some of the most careful observers of the situation maintain that this indicates that the handwriting is on the wall of what may be expected later on. Business in the various department stores recently, it is said, has fallen off considerably, and it is reported that there have been cancellations of commitments previously made by such concerns.

Need of Deflation

Some bankers feel that as soon as a proper degree of deflation has been accomplished, there will be more money available for investments and the situation in this respect should improve. It is their opinion that the securities markets will have fully reflected such a situation well in advance of its accomplishment, so that by the time real curtailment takes place in the commercial world, the stock and bond markets will be in a position to reflect the betterment that ultimately must follow. Therefore little surprise has been shown in the financial community over the recent upheaval in the securities markets, and the general feeling is that there will be no appreciable betterment in this respect until such time as it will be possible again to establish more normal rates for money.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	41	42	41
Am Car & Fdy	132	132	132
Am Int Corp	97	97	97
Am Smelters	60	60	60
Am Sugar	129	130	129
Am Tel & Tel	94	94	94
Am Woolen	111	109	109
Anacosta	57	57	57
Atchafalpa	80	80	80
At Gulf & W	168	163	171
B & O	33	33	33
Bahco Loco	113	117	114
Beth Steel B	96	96	94
Can Pac	117	117	117
Cent Leather	74	74	74
Chandler	144	144	144
Chic M & St P	34	34	34
Chic R & L	34	34	34
Chino	33	33	32
Corn Prods	97	97	97
Cruible Steel	133	133	133
Cuba Can Sug	53	53	51
Cuba Can Sug pf	80	81	80
End Johnson	108	108	107
Gen Electric	142	143	142
Gen Motors	20	20	20
Goodrich	62	62	62
Int Paper	74	74	74
Kennecott	27	27	27
Marine	24	24	23
Marine pf	84	84	84
Mex Pet	181	181	177
Midvale	44	44	44
Mo Pacific	23	23	24
N Y Central	70	71	70
N Y N H & H	29	29	29
Pan Am	97	97	94
Pan Am P B	32	32	31
Penn	40	40	40
Pierce-Arrow	69	69	69
Punta Alegre	105	105	105
Reading	85	85	84
Rep I & S	97	97	95
Roy Dutch N Y	114	114	114
Sinclair	36	36	36
So Pacific	95	95	94
Studebaker	80	80	80
Texas Co	48	48	47
Tex & Pac	29	29	29
Transcont Oil	16	16	15
Un Pac	118	118	118
U S Rubber	99	99	98
U S Steel	86	86	85
U S Realty	54	54	54
Utah Copper	70	70	69
Westinghouse	49	49	48
Willis-Over	194	194	193
Worthington	71	71	70
Total sales	68,000		

Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 2 1/2	91.50	92.30	91.50
Lib 2 1/4	84.90	85.00	84.90
Lib 2 1/8	86.02	86.70	86.02
Lib 2 1/4	85.04	85.42	85.24
Lib 2 1/8	85.12	85.20	85.10
Lib 2 1/4	85.64	85.80	85.64
Lib 2 1/8	86.02	86.10	86.06
Lib 2 1/4	86.02	86.02	85.98

Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French	98	98	98
City of Paris	89	89	89
City of Bordeaux	87	87	87
City of Marseille	87	87	87
City of Chagnon	75	75	75
Un King 5 1/2	92	92	92
Un King 5 1/4	92	92	92
Un King 5 1/8	91	91	91
Un King 5 1/4	86	86	85

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices

Adv	Dec
Am A Ch com	94 1/4
Am A Ch pf	86 1/2
Am Bosch	109
Am Wool com	109 1/2
Am Zinc	16 1/2
Arizona	1 1/2
Booth Fish	1 1/2
Boston Elev	63 1/2
Boston & Me	35 1/2
Butte & Ariz	2 1/2
Cal & Ariz	61 1/2
Cal & Hecla	31 1/2
Copper Range	40 1/2
Davis-Daly	9 1/2
East Butte	13 1/2
Eastern Mass	20
Elder	34 1/2
Fairbanks	68 1/2
Granby	40
Gray & Davis	26 1/2
Greene-Can	31 1/2
I Creek com	44 1/2
Isle Royale	30
Lake Copper	7 1/2
Mass Elec pf	7 1/2
Mass Gas	71 1/2
May-Old Col	7 1/2
Mohawk	61 1/2
Mullins Body	29 1/2
N Y N H & H	29 1/2
North Butte	20 1/2
Old Dominion	2 1/2
Oscoda	44 1/2
Parish & Bing	35 1/2
Pond Creek	17
Punta Alegre	104 1/2
Root & Van Der	4 1/2
Stewart	44 1/2
Swift & Co	11 1/2
United Fruit	20 1/2
United Shoe	44 1/2
U S Smelting	64

*New York quotation.

Demand	Parity
Sterling	\$2.83 1/2
*Francs	5.1825
*Lire	20.42
Guillemots	3.36
German marks	.0192
Canadian dollar	.90 1/4

*To the dollar.

PACIFIC DEVELOPMENT
NEW YORK, New York—The Pacific Development Corporation stockholders approved an increase in the authorized stock from \$10,000,000 to \$25,000,000.

REACTIONARY TREND
IN STOCK MARKET

Stocks on the New York exchange were reactionary yesterday. No reason was advanced for the weakness except the scarcity of money. Call rates, however, continued fairly easy. Business was much smaller in volume than it has been in some time. Total sales aggregated less than 600,000 shares. At the close American Woolen was off 1 1/2, Bethlehem B 1 1/2, Crucible 2 1/2, Mexican Petroleum 1 1/2, Vanadium 2 1/2 and Republic Steel 2 1/2. Royal Dutch gained 3 1/2 and Atlantic Gulf & West Indies 3 1/2.

On the Boston exchange Calumet & Hecla lost 5, Swift 3 1/2, Libby 1 1/2 and Swift International 3 1/2.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Bid	Asked
Anglo-American Oil	23
Atlantic Refining	1150
do pf	108
Borneo Strymer	450
Buckeye Pipe	91
Chesbrough Mfg	225
do pf	102
Continental Oil	155
Neosho Pipe	125
Cumberland Pipe	130
Eureka Pipe	110
Galea Signal	62
do pf	57
Illinois Pipe Line	165
Indiana Pipe	90
National Transit	29
Northern Pipe	155
Ohio Oil	322
Penn-Mex Fuel	47
Pierce Oil	17 1/2
Prairie O & G	595
Prairie Pipe	207
Solar Refining	375
Southern Pipe	125
South Penn	290
S W Penn Pipe	165
S O of Cal	330
S O of Ind	305
S O of Kan	570
S O of Ky	390
S O of Neb	480
S O of N J	690
do pf	104 1/2
S O of N Y	415
S O of Ohio	450
do pf	102
Swain & Finch	100
Union Tank	108
do pf	97
Vacuum Oil	380
Washington Oil	39
S O stock (all on)	2440

NEW YORK CURB

Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	9 1/2
Boston & Mont	75 1/2
Boone	112
Cent Pet	27
Cuban Sugar	53
General Asphalt	69 1/2
Goldfield Cons	10
Houston Oil	82
Ind Pack	9 1/2
Inter Petrol	35 1/2
Merritt	16 1/2
Midwest Refng	147
Orpheum	29 1/2
Pressman Tire	2 1/2
Ryan Pet	3 1/2
Salt Creek	37 1/2
Simms Petrol	19
Submarine Boat	14
Un Retail Candy	15 1/2
White Oil	24

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hantz & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

Open	High	Low	Last
May	40.60	40.65	40.10
July	38.50	38.60	38.03
October	36.80	36.82	35.85
December	35.35	35.35	34.90
January	35.35	35.35	34.50
March	34.82	34.85	33.88

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hantz & Co's private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

Open	High	Low	Last
May	39.52	39.79	39.52
July	38.15	38.38	37.99
October	36.50	36.63	35.99

CHICAGO BOARD

Yesterday's Market

Open	High	Low	Close
May	1.89	1.95	1.88 1/2
July	1.71 1/2	1.74 1/2	1.71 1/2
September	1.62 1/2	1.64 1/2	1.63 1/2
Oats	1.06	1.07 1/2	1.05 1/2
July	.92 1/2	.94 1/2	.92 1/2
September	.77 1/2	.78 1/2	.77 1/2
Pork	36.00	36.00	36.00
July	36.00	36.00	36.00
Lard	20.50	20.40	20.40
May	21.15	21.30	21.20
September	22.10	21.92	21.97 1/2

STATE BANK CALL

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Massachusetts State Bank Commissioner has issued a call for the condition of trust companies as of May 4.

COTTON REPLANTING
IN STATE OF TEXAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

GALVESTON, Texas—Cotton in Texas is far behind normal, both as to the condition of the crop and the stand that has been obtained by planters. Unfavorable weather conditions throughout the State have delayed planting, and the unseasonably low temperatures have caused the seed to be slow in germinating and have retarded the growth of the plants to such an extent that much replanting has already been done and much more will be necessary. This, coupled with the fact that there is very little good seed for planting purposes in Texas, means that it is likely that much of the early planted cotton acreage in this State will be abandoned and planted to other crops.

Estimates made by crop experts who have covered most of the State, and also based on reports from correspondents in all cotton-growing sections, place the acreage reduction from all causes in Texas at something like 25 per cent.

Crop conditions and the liability of further crop damage from weather have been the strong factors in the cotton market, and as a result there have been frequent and large advances in the market. At times there has been heavy realizing which has put prices down for a time, but these declines have been within comparatively narrow limits, and have been followed by rapid upturns that generally more than wiped out such drops.

There is still much cotton held in Texas, but it is mostly of low grades for which there is little market now.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

March—	1920	Increase
Operating revenue	\$4,373,592	\$868,316
Operating expenses	72,838	134,427
From Jan 1—		
Operating revenue	13,531,433	2,963,345
Operating expenses	242,554	286,357

PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE

Operating revenue	Operating expenses
\$2,318,196	\$194,277
From Jan 1—	
Operating revenue	8,555,812
Operating expenses	429,085

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS

Operating revenue	Operating expenses
\$2,886,641	\$147,201
From Jan 1—	
Operating revenue	233,222
Operating expenses	158,372

GULF, COLORADO & SANTA FE

Operating revenue	Operating expenses
\$2,101,388	\$696,681
From Jan 1—	
Operating revenue	199,418
Operating expenses	157,335

GRAND TRUNK WESTERN

Operating revenue	Operating expenses
\$1,466,656	\$393,608
From Jan 1—	
Operating revenue	366,496
Operating expenses	103,154

HOCKING VALLEY

Operating revenue	Operating expenses
\$1,117,081	\$616,830
From Jan 1—	
Operating revenue	88,498
Operating expenses	259,628

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, France—The weekly Bank of France statement (figures in francs) shows:

May 5	April 28
Gold on hand	5,586,566,000
Silver	242,576,000
Circulation	38,249,345,000
Gen deposits	3,423,369,000
Bills discount	2,028,180,000
Treasury deposits	25,900,000,000
Advances	1,829,806,000

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York—Commercial bar silver \$1.02 1/4, a decline of 3 1/2 cents.

LONDON, England—Bar silver

2 1/4 d. lower at 60d.

GENERAL MOTORS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The General Motors Corporation soon will place on the market a new passenger car line—the Sheridan—comprising a medium weight four-cylinder model and an eight-cylinder car somewhat lighter than the Cadillac.

PRICE INFLATION
SHOULD BE CHECKED

NEW YORK, New York—In commenting on the credit situation the Federal Reserve Bank of New York says in its monthly report:

A review of the first four months of 1920 indicates very little progress toward a reduction of either commodity prices or credit volume. The best that can be said is that the rate of increase in both has been slowed down. The usual credit liquidation of January and February did not occur this year, and while during February the steadily rising indices of commodity prices halted, or even showed signs of declining, they have resumed their upward course during March and April, accompanied by increasing volume both of the government debt and of government securities owned or carried by the banks. This condition finds reflection in the Federal Reserve System, the reserves of which were 43.7 per cent on January 2 and 43 per cent on April 23. A year ago the reserves were 52.7 per cent.

When we realize that in another few weeks southern harvests will begin and that in another four months we shall be in the autumn period when trade and crop moving demand an increased volume of credit, it is important that both bankers and business men should carefully study the situation at once, calmly but frankly, to see what can and should be done to prepare for these demands and to effect, in the meantime, not only a prevention of further credit and price inflation, but a measurable reduction of both.

PLAN TO REOPEN
MARKET IN WHEAT

CHICAGO, Illinois—Representatives of boards of trades, country and terminal elevator associations, grain buyers, exporters and bankers met here to plan for the reestablishment of an open market in wheat, at the expiration of the Wheat Guaranty

YALE WINS FIRST AVIATION MEET

Flyers of the University Score Nine Points at the Mineola Intercollegiate—Perry of Williams Is the Individual Star

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

MINEOLA, Long Island—The first annual meet of the Intercollegiate Flying Association for reserve officers of the United States air service was successfully held yesterday afternoon. The weather was cloudy, with a strong northerly wind which caused considerable delay and compelled the cancellation of the flight for altitude. Eleven colleges were represented and nine of these scored points. The flyers of Yale University, headed by Sumner Sewall '20, scored the most points, but the greatest individual success was scored by R. K. Perry of Williams College, who scored six points and gave his college second place.

The first event of the afternoon was the cross-country race. This was changed from 100 to 25 miles, so that only one lap was made. The Yale team, composed of G. W. Horne '21, and J. T. Cripe, were first, making the round in 16m. S. S. Richards and W. G. Nowell of Lehigh University were only a few seconds behind, while R. B. Patch '22 and H. B. Penland '20 of Cornell University were third.

This was followed by the acrobatic flying, in which Samuel Kirkland of Columbia University was an outstanding winner. Sewall of Yale was second, and S. H. Paul of University of Pennsylvania third by a close margin. G. F. Bickford '20 of Wesleyan University also performed some very difficult feats, but was disqualified for descending too far in a double tail spin and falling flat.

In the alert competition Perry scored first, with D. H. Manchester '20 of Wesleyan and Sewall of Yale respectively second and third. This event involved rising from a cot, putting on outer clothing and goggles, and starting the plane. The first to arise in the air won the event. Perry's time was 27s. In the landing competition, which was extremely difficult owing to the strong wind, M. H. Pyne of Princeton University was first; J. D. McKellar of University of Pittsburgh, second, and Perry of Williams, third. The point score follows:

Yale University, 9; Williams College, 6; Columbia University, 3; Princeton University, 2; Lehigh University, 2; University of Pittsburgh, 2; Wesleyan University, 2; Cornell University, 1; University of Pennsylvania, 1.

The prizes will be awarded and new officers elected at a meeting to take place at the Yale Club, New York, today.

PENN CRICKET TEAM MAY VISIT CANADA

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The University of Pennsylvania cricket squad is practicing daily for the season's regular schedule which will get started today with Haverford College at Haverford. The second match will be played with the Merion Cricket Club at Merion, next Saturday, and the following week the Red and Blue will journey to New York for a match with the Staten Island Cricket Club. The last regular contest will take place June 5 with Haverford College on the Merion field.

Several Canadian teams have written to the Pennsylvania management asking for matches to be played in Canada after college has closed. The Haverford College team made a similar trip last year and it is the desire of the local management to arrange a 10-day tour for the university eleven to meet teams in and around Toronto and Montreal. The alumni will be asked to help finance the trip.

MAJORS ENCOURAGE BASEBALL FOR BOYS

CINCINNATI, Ohio—To encourage the playing of baseball by American youths the joint rules committee of the National and American leagues has designed a special sized boys' diamond and a special sized boys' ball for boys under 16 years of age.

Announcement of this action is contained in a bulletin bearing the signatures of B. B. Johnson and J. A. Heydler, presidents of the American and National leagues, respectively. The bulletin says that baseball is the national game of the United States, and it appeals to every person interested in the welfare of American boys to assist these boys to practice the game.

Baseball, the bulletin states, typifies American character and American genius in that it teaches fundamental democracy, instant decision, instant action and individual self-reliance, with full recognition of law and order and proper respect for elected authorities.

FIFTY-SEVEN ENTER BRITISH GOLF PLAY

LONDON, England (Friday)—Fifty-seven entries have been received for the British ladies' golf championship tournament which begins at New Castle, County Down, Ireland, next Tuesday. This is about a third of the record entry of 166 received for the 1914 play. In addition to the four American entrants, Miss Marion Hollins, Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Miss Mildred Caverley and Miss Rosamond Sherwood, there are two Canadians,

and many prominent English and Irish champions and former champions.

The draw for the first round brings Miss Caverley against Miss A. C. MacKenzie, of Toronto; Mrs. Vanderbeck vs. Miss Ames; Miss Hollins vs. Mrs. Crutwell and Miss Sherwood vs. Miss M. Griffith.

The American players went around the course yesterday in good form notwithstanding the high wind and a torrential downpour of rain. At the completion of the round Miss Hollins said to The Associated Press correspondent:

"We love the course and are delighted with our visit here. The surroundings are beautiful and we are looking forward to a very pleasant stay."

EIGHT COLLEGES IN TENNIS PLAY

Dartmouth, Williams and Massachusetts Institute of Technology Likely Candidates for Titles

NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE (Singles)

1900—E. T. Gross Brown
1901—E. T. Gross Brown
1902—F. Bradley Technology
1903—Lyons Williams
1904—F. R. Smith Technology
1905—F. R. Smith Technology
1906—F. R. Smith Technology
1907—J. B. Learned Technology
1908—S. B. Smith Dartmouth
1909—F. H. Harris Dartmouth
1910—C. L. Johnston Jr. Amherst
1911—C. L. Johnston Jr. Amherst
1912—C. L. Johnston Jr. Amherst
1913—C. L. Johnston Jr. Amherst
1914—Fennimore Cady Amherst
1915—C. F. Cutler Williams
1916—R. S. Maynard Williams
1917—No tournament
1918—E. H. Hendrickson Amherst
1919—Hermann Brockmann Technology

(Doubles)

1900—Summerbell and Willis Bates
1901—Gross and Goding Brown
1902—Pimpton and Collette Amherst
1903—Paine and Dana Bowdoin
1904—Smith and Northrop Williams
1905—Smith and Northrop Williams
1906—Panning and Nichols Technology
1907—Learned and Coffin Technology
1908—White and Holton Wesleyan
1909—Smith and Wolf Dartmouth
1910—Holton and Bacon Wesleyan
1911—Harris and Nelson Dartmouth
1912—Johnston and Miller Amherst
1913—Bacon and Richards Wesleyan
1914—Edsall and Burgwin Trinity
1915—Cutler and Maynard Williams
1916—Maynard and Rockwood Williams
1917—No tournament
1918—Brockmann and Wel Technology
1919—Larmon and Carlton Dartmouth

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The twentieth annual championship tournament of the New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association is scheduled to take place on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club at Chestnut Hill beginning next Monday morning, and with eight colleges entering teams some keen competition is looked for. The colleges which have entered players are Dartmouth, Williams, Amherst, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Brown, Bowdoin, Wesleyan, and Bates.

Technology and Dartmouth are now holding the singles and doubles titles respectively. Hermann Brockmann '20 of Technology having won the singles title in 1919 and R. R. Larmon '19 and J. P. Carlton '22 of Dartmouth the doubles.

Dartmouth, Technology, and Williams appear to be the leading candidates for the honors this spring. Brockmann will try to defend his title in the singles and he is sure to put up a great battle; but he is going to have some strong competition from at least two players. A. H. Chapin Jr. '23 of Williams, runner-up to Vincent Richards in the United States junior championship last year, is bound to make things interesting for the champion, while C. W. Sanders Jr. of Dartmouth, ranked as 33 in the United States ranking list last fall, is another player who is expected to figure in the singles championship.

Carlton has this year been playing with Sanders as a partner in the doubles, and they have shown considerable strength as a team and are pretty sure to be heard from in the finals at Chestnut Hill. In the recent meet with Brown University they won two love sets from J. D. E. Jones Jr. '23 and H. B. Stearns '21, the strongest doubles team at Brown.

Amherst is leading in the race for the championship cup and is the only college which has a chance to win permanent possession this year. Amherst has scored 6½ points and needs 1½ points more to win. Should Amherst win either the singles or doubles title and be runner-up in either, it will give the college the trophy. Williams and Technology are tied for second place in the standing, with 4½ points to the credit of each, while Wesleyan is fourth with 2½, Trinity fifth with 1½, Dartmouth sixth with 1, and Bates last with ½ point.

ILLINI AND MICHIGAN IN MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—For the first time in the history of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, the University of Illinois and the University of Michigan will compete in a dual field and track meet today at Ann Arbor, Michigan. Michigan was defeated for the "Big Ten" indoor championship, 31½ to 27½, by the Illini, this being the first time in three years that the Wolverines failed to hold the conference championship. The strength of Illinois will be in the middle distance runs and the relay, while Michigan rules favorite in the dashes, hurdles and field events.

VANDERBILT WINS MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NASHVILLE, Tennessee—Alabama Polytechnic Institute was defeated here on Saturday by Vanderbilt University in a dual track meet. The final score was 63 to 30.

FOUR STARS ARE OUT AT CHICAGO

Maroon's Prospects of Winning the Intercollegiate Conference Lawn Tennis Championship in Spring Considered Bright

CHICAGO, Illinois—With four stars, one of them a former singles champion of the Conference, in his squad of nine varsity candidates, Dr. D. B. Reed, lawn tennis coach at the University of Chicago for the last nine years, looks forward to the Conference tennis season which opens in May with a good deal of confidence.

There has been little opportunity so far for matches to determine the possible team standing of the rival varsity aspirants, but from their records of performance in the past, Ruthven Pike '20, H. F. Vories '22, Perry Ségel '22, and A. A. Stagg '21, are rated highest. W. E. Kramer '20, a fast-playing veteran of last year's team, is at present ineligible. He may become eligible later.

Pike and Kramer are the only letter men back in college. Pike brought the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association singles championship to the Maroon in 1918. He plays mostly in the back court; but he can cover well at the net when the need arises. He is not much on volleying, and is more of a singles than a doubles player.

Vories attracted attention while at the University of Chicago High School when he played in a great many high school tournaments. He is a back-court player and ground strokes are his favorites. Ségel came into local tennis prominence when at the Hyde Park High School. He puts up a speedy, all-round game.

Stagg, son of A. A. Stagg, who has been athletic director at the University of Chicago for 29 years, has also been a well-known high school player. He was runner-up in the interscholastic high school tournament held by the Maroon in 1917.

Three other candidates who may work into one of the dual meets are J. R. P. McKnight '20, G. N. Wigeland '20, and W. C. Reckless '20. Four singles and two doubles are usually played in a dual meet and it is most always possible to get seven or eight men in the contests.

Dates of four dual meets have been set, and there is a possibility that two more will be secured, namely, with the University of Oklahoma and Ohio State University. The schedule as it stands is as follows:

May 8—University of Wisconsin at Chicago; 11—University of Chicago at Illinois; 14—University of Michigan at Chicago; 27, 28, 29—Eleventh annual conference meet at Chicago.

BRAVES ARE NOW IN SECOND PLACE

Displace Pittsburgh as the Runners-Up in the National—Cincinnati Keeps on Winning

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Won Lost P. C.
Cincinnati 12 7 .632
Boston 9 7 .562
Pittsburgh 7 7 .500
Brooklyn 9 8 .520
Philadelphia 9 9 .500
St. Louis 7 10 .412
Chicago 8 12 .400
New York 6 10 .375

RESULTS FRIDAY

Boston 8, Philadelphia 6 (11 innings).
Cincinnati 7, St. Louis 11.
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 4.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Philadelphia.
Brooklyn at New York.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Second place in the National League fell to the lot of the Boston Braves yesterday, Pittsburgh failing to win their game while Manager G. T. Stallings' men triumphed by the same score as on the previous day. Meanwhile the Cincinnati champions kept on their victorious way, and a full game margin still separates the Reds from their newest rivals. New York at last won a game, forcing Brooklyn again to go into extra innings; and but four and one-half games stand between the first and the eighth-place clubs.

REDS HAVE LARGER SCORE

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The game with Cincinnati here yesterday was a carnival of runs, the visitors winning, 15 to 11. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11—R H E
Cincinnati 4 3 0 0 2 0 1 4 1—15 17 3
St. Louis 0 0 0 3 0 0 1 4 1—15 15 3
Batteries—Benton, Barnes and Snyder; Schupp, Goodwin, Sherdell, May and Clemens.

GIANTS WIN HARD GAME

NEW YORK, New York—It looked like a Brooklyn victory when the visitors secured two runs in the eleventh inning yesterday, but New York came back with three in its half and won, 7 to 6. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11—R H E
New York 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 3—7 11 4
Brooklyn 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 2—6 15 1
Batteries—Benton, Barnes and Snyder; Marquard, Mitchell and Elliott.

BRAVES DEFEAT PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Boston piled up a lead in the second and third innings yesterday which the

locals were not able to overcome, the Braves winning 8 to 6. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Chicago 0 3 2 0 0 0 1 1—8 9 0
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 1—4 8 2
Batteries—Jones, McQuillan and O'Neill; Cantwell, Smith and Wheat.

CHICAGO NATIONALS WIN

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Chicago's lead of three runs in the third started the locals' downfall yesterday, the game ending 6 to 4 in favor of the Cubs. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Chicago 0 3 2 0 0 0 1 1—6 12 1
Pittsburgh 0 1 0 0 0 1 2 1—4 8 2
Batteries—Alexander and Kilfiter; Carlson, Meador and Schmidt.

CHICAGO AGAIN AT LEAGUE HEAD

Goes From Third Place to First as Result of Victory While Its Nearest Rivals Lose

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Won Lost P. C.
Chicago 11 3 .783
Boston 13 6 .684
Cleveland 12 6 .667
Washington 9 9 .500
St. Louis 8 9 .444
New York 8 10 .444
Philadelphia 6 11 .353
Detroit 3 15 .167

RESULTS FRIDAY

Philadelphia 5, Boston 4.
Washington 6, New York 5.
Chicago 6, Cleveland 1.
St. Louis 10, Detroit 4.

GAMES TODAY

Philadelphia at Boston.
New York at Washington.
Cleveland at Chicago.
St. Louis at Detroit.

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Another change in leadership took place in the American League yesterday, the Chicago White Sox again rising to the top of the column, while Boston and Cleveland, their nearest competitors, lost their games. But four points separate the White Sox from the Red Sox, and today's results may cause another general shake-up among the leading trios.

New York lost again and fell into the second division, while Washington and St. Louis are in a tie for fourth place. Philadelphia improved its prospects somewhat by a victory over the Red Sox, while the Detroit team dropped another game by a wide margin.

WHITE SOX WIN

CHICAGO, Illinois—Supporters of the local team were delighted yesterday as the visitors from Cleveland met defeat, 6 to 1. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Chicago 0 1 0 0 0 1 4 0—6 11 1
Cleveland 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 7 2
Batteries—Williams and Schalk; Caldwell, Neuhau and O'Neill.

ST. LOUIS BEATS DETROIT

DETROIT, Michigan—The local team met with a one-sided defeat yesterday, losing to St. Louis, 10 to 4. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
St. Louis 0 1 0 2 0 4 1 2—10 11 1
Detroit 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—4 7 4
Batteries—Sotheron and Billings; Leonard, Ayers and Ahlsmith.

WASHINGTON TEAM WINS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Four runs in the first and two more in the second inning gave the Washington team yesterday, the final result standing 6 to 5. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Washington 4 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—6 14 0
New York 0 1 0 0 0 0 4 0—5 9 2
Batteries—Hoffman, Snyder, Erickson and Pielich; Shore, Thormalen, Quinn and Ruel.

ATHLETICS WIN FROM BOSTON

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Philadelphia captured a game from Boston yesterday, hitting Allen Russell hard in the early innings and establishing a lead that the locals could not overcome. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Philadelphia 1 0 0 3 0 0 1 0—5 9 0
Boston 0 0 1 2 0 0 1 0—4 8 2
Batteries—Naylor and Perkins; Russell, Karr and Schang.

OHIO STATE DEFEATS THE WISCONSIN NINE

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Ohio State University defeated the University of Wisconsin here yesterday 2 to 1. The winning run came in the sixth inning when Outfielder P. H. McNulty '22 scored from second base on an infield out. G. R. Fenner '21, who was on third at the time, had also scored on the putout.

Wisconsin took the lead in the first inning when W. C. Fish '21 lost control and an error filled the bases. After this, however, the Buckeye pitcher was in splendid form, striking out several Wisconsin hitters with men on bases. The Buckeyes had numerous other chances to score on Wisconsin, but at such times hits were lacking.

Ohio State played much better ball in the field than its opponents, slow fielding on the part of visitors causing their defeat. The game was fast but devoid of sensational play. It was the first Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association victory for Ohio State, which has up to the present played only two games. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Ohio State 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2 7 2
Wisconsin 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 7 3
Batteries—Fish and Huffman; Miller and Davey. Umpire—Riester. Time—1h. 40m.

FENWAY PARK

Today at 3:00 P. M.

RED SOX vs. PHILADELPHIA

Seats at Shuman's Phone Booth 1600

A. H. GOBERT WINS ENGLISH TITLE

Captures Covered Court Lawn Tennis Singles and Doubles in Real Opening of 1920 Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—With the holding of the lawn tennis covered court championships at Queens Club the season in England has definitely begun. Fresh from the south of France, where they had had many weeks of continuous play in the open, a few British players returned to take part in the first of the series of tournaments, which serve as a preliminary to the international contests at Wimbledon. Accompanying them were other players not of British nationality, one at least of whom proved that English tennis players capable of capturing the world championships are no more plentiful this season than they were last.

A. H. Gobert, the French champion, swept all before him in the men's singles and in the challenge round beat the holder of the title, P. M. Davson, without undue difficulty. In two straight sets. The first two sets in this game were very keenly contested and in each case the Englishman secured four games and actually led in the second set 5-4 at one period. In the final set, however, the challenger was placing the ball far too accurately for Davson to cope with his returns and the score was therefore somewhat one-sided. Previously Gobert had eliminated twelve more or less case M. J. Ritchie, T. M. Mavrogordato, A. J. O'Hara Murray and J. Wendell.

Mrs. Lambert Chambers did not choose to defend her title in the ladies' single, and so Miss Elizabeth Ryan becomes the new champion as the result of her victory over Mrs. Craddock by 6-4, 6-2. Mrs. Parton and Miss E. D. Holman had previously been eliminated by the Californian lady who had been keeping herself in practice on the Riviera during the previous two months.

Randolph Lycett and Miss Ryan retained the mixed doubles championship against the challengers, G. T. C. Watt and Mrs. Craddock, who the day before caused a great surprise among the Queens Club audience by their defeat of P. M. Davson and Mrs. Lambert Chambers. In the men's doubles Lycett partnered Gobert in the final and championship round when the French-Australian combination beat Davson and Mavrogordato after a long-drawn-out contest.

Following the championships at

Queens Club a succession of minor tournaments will be held at which most of the leading players whose names will appear on the program at Wimbledon in the most important fixture of the season, will compete. Rochester is the first on the list and there the Surrey championships are held. To complete the month of April a tournament was arranged for Physic Court, the club whose lawn over-looked the winning post of the Henley regatta course. Hurlingham, Chiswick Park, Roehampton and Sandridge Park fill the list during May, and by that time overseas players are expected to be arriving in England for the international contests in the Davis cup and the world championship on grass. The results of the final rounds of the covered court championships follow:

Men's Singles (Challenge Round)—A. H. Gobert (challenger), defeated P. M. Davson (holder), 6-4, 6-2, 6-1.
Ladies' Singles—Miss Elizabeth Ryan defeated Mrs. Craddock, 6-4, 6-2.
Men's Doubles—A. H. Gobert and Randolph Lycett defeated P. M. Davson and T. M. Mavrogordato, 6-3, 2-4, 4-6, 6-3, 6-1.
Mixed Doubles Championship (Challenge Round)—Randolph and Miss Elizabeth Ryan (holders), defeated G. T. C. Watt and Mrs. Craddock (challengers), 6-2, 6-3.

NEW GOLF ORGANIZATION

WORCESTER, Massachusetts—The New England Municipal Golf Association has been organized here by representatives of the municipal links of Boston, Hartford and this city, with the likelihood of Stamford, Connecticut, joining later. Officers elected are: S. W. Dixon of Hartford, president; P. H. Carlson of this city, secretary and treasurer, who with Joseph Burns of the Scarsboro Club of Boston form the executive committee.

MARINES SHOOT FINELY

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland—Making the remarkable score of 2502, of a possible 2600, the rifle team of marines of the Marine Corps Training Station, Paris Island, South Carolina, won the Elliott trophy match recently completed at Quantico, Virginia. The marines from the naval academy barracks finished second with a score of 2480, and the team representing Quantico was a close third, with 2476. Marksmen from 16 marine corps posts participated in the competition.

CANADA ENTERS BISLEY

OTTAWA, Ontario—The team which Canada will send to England to shoot in the National Rifle Association competitions in Bisley next July will sail from Montreal on the steamship Corsican on June 12.

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Classified Advertisements

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

POLDOWSKI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Music might seem at first sight the art which would best suit women, the art in which to express most naturally their sensibility and their productive imagination. However strange it may seem, music has claimed no woman of genius who could be compared to a Madame de Sévigné, a Jane Austen, an Elizabeth Browning, or a Selma Lagerlöf, in literature; nor to a Rosalba Carriera, a Vigée le Brun, a Berthe Morisot, among the painters. However curious, or however full of merit, certain efforts might have seemed during their times, as, for instance, those of Augusta Holmes, who was undoubtedly gifted and who tried, under Wagnerian influence, to realize musical works strongly and deeply imagined, their interest did not last much more than a generation, and when one now examines such a score as "La Montagne Noire," one can still admire to a certain extent, the cleverness and the poetical feeling of that composer, but the personality of the artist shows itself feebly.

One cannot fail to feel admiration for a woman who endeavors to express artistically deep feelings and large views; nevertheless, till now, it seems that it is in smaller fields, more filled with charm, colored with sentiment or wit rather than with power, that women succeeded in producing works of art of a quality outlasting the pleasure of a season, and of keeping their charm and grace after the caprice of a certain fashion has disappeared. It is of great value to an artist to know exactly his limitations and to attempt nothing which exceeds his resources. In this respect one of the contemporary composers who assuredly deserves attention is a woman of Polish origin, educated in France and Belgium, living in England and signing her works by the name of Poldowski.

Wieniawski's Daughter

The musical gifts of Poldowski are not the result of a tenacious effort, nor a fight against a rebellious nature. Daughter of the famous violinist, Henri Wieniawski, she has derived from her father a melodic facility and a natural ability for technique. To the former gifts she has added two tendencies which are particularly her own, a living interest in new musical expressions and a sense of humor which unites the Polish and Irish characteristics of her forbears. With the exception of an octet for wind instruments in old style which has great charm, of a symphonic piece for piano and orchestra on an Irish theme, and of three recent piano pieces, the whole of Poldowski's work is contained in a series of about 30 songs written exclusively to French poems.

In the choice of the poems Poldowski shows a sure taste. She has not been tempted either by the sentimental emotion of the poems for ballads, or by descriptive mediocrities. She began to compose when it was fashionable to set to music the platitudes of Armand Sylvestre or the languishing tenderness of Sully-Prudhomme. Poldowski went, however, without hesitation, to poets of the quality of Paul Verlaine, Albert Samain, Henri de Régnier. The greater part of her songs have been set to Verlaine's poems.

Inspiration in Verlaine

This is certainly not surprising, for it is well known that no poet has ever attracted composers to such an extent, though these efforts have not always been well inspired. If some of them have succeeded in a remarkable way like Claude Debussy in the "Fêtes Galantes" or "Arctique Oubliées," or Gabriel Fauré in "La Bonne Chanson," Maurice Ravel in "Sur l'Herbe," or even Charles Bordes, Ernest Chausson, Dédot de Severac, etc., how many are there who, taking the same three or four poems of Verlaine, have only diminished their touching and simple beauty through introducing a musical sentimentality which has nothing to do with the poet's inspiration.

However simple or attractive Verlaine's poetry may seem, it is most difficult to reproduce its true character or faithfully to follow its lines. Its simplicity is due to the most refined processes of sublimation; its ingenuousness very often is only apparent. To render the lights and shades of the poet, to transcribe the subtle nuances, one must not only feel Verlaine, one must also understand him. A musician must possess an intelligence and a sensibility that are quite unusual, before he can render in song the accent and the particular color of such poems.

High Level of Charm

The score of songs which Poldowski has composed to Verlaine's poems are not all of equal interest. Some of them were written at the beginning of her career, in others inspiration has faded here and there; but the greater part are on a high level and one never tires of their charm.

Usually composers have borrowed from Verlaine the poems where he has expressed his sentimental emotion. For instance there is many an "Huere Exquise" and plenty of "Voix de fruits, des fleurs, des feuilles et des branches." Seldom have they more than touched the surface of the Verlaine sensibility; they have not penetrated it. In particular they have not observed his exquisite reserve and his discreet manner. They have introduced into the verbal melody of Verlaine some "rubato's" and "vibrato's" which spoil the true character, and only diminish the full beauty of the poetry. They have just missed seeing that in Verlaine's poetry, the irony, the witticism, or the restrained sarcasms, are never far away, and that these qualities keep the sentiment from overflowing at the very moment of its most lyric expressions.

Poldowski has also chosen some of the best known poems of Verlaine. She has written an "Huere Exquise"

which is certainly not among her finest achievements, but it did not satisfy her, and one can safely say, that the ironical and witty strain of the poet attracted her more than his sentiment. Take, for example, that little masterpiece "Fêtes Galantes"; she did not, like so many others, choose "Mandoline" and "Fantoche." From those 20 poems she has set to music no less than 14, and this was done without any system and simply under the guidance of the attraction that this kind of poetry had for her. She has almost equally the art of the poet in her musical settings of "Cythere," "Columbine" and "Cortège." The gaiety, the freshness and the spontaneous verve of Verlaine have been adequately translated, as well as his mixture of tenderness and irony in "Les Indolents" and "Les Ingénus"; also his peculiar picturesqueness has been mirrored in the songs "Brume," "Effet de Neige," "Bruxelles," showing exactly their uncertain and haunting landscapes.

More than anywhere else, Poldowski has reached the true expression of that perfect simplicity and the natural melody which welds the words in two songs of such a different character as "L'Attente," from "La Bonne Chanson," depicting a heart clinging to the promise of happiness, and "Impression fausse," which is truly a little masterpiece of musical understanding, a commentary worthy of the great poet's intention.

Written in a style simple and, at the same time, modern, light and painstaking, these songs are not merely agreeable amateur compositions, but real musical works springing from an artistic temperament which hovers round the exquisite crossways of the best music and the best poetry.

CHORAL SINGING IN PHILADELPHIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The concert of the Harvard Glee Club under Dr. A. T. Davison gave Philadelphia a new idea of the realizable standard of collegiate singing. The young men from Cambridge sang ancient religious anthems and modern secular lyrics with versatility of mood and manner, but always with a serious and even a consecrated air, which one would have thought to be quite beyond the ken of the student world. What Mr. Davison has done illustrates the inestimable value of an inspiring preceptor. The results put in evidence were not fortuitous; they came by the drill and discipline of thoroughgoing rehearsal. The enunciation is precise as rifle fire. The attack is instant and unerring, the nuances are sensitive, the balance is as careful as the New England conscience. Above all, there is ever present the impulse that gives life beyond cold precept as to what to do with tones and semi-tones.

The Metropolitan Opera Company closed its season here with a noteworthy presentation of "Eugene Onegin." Claudia Muzio was Tatiana and Flora Perini was Olga. Quite as fine as the individual work of this pair was their convenience in differentiating Tatiana's love-distracted personality from the comparatively modest and conventional mannerism of Olga. The composer himself was the hero of the evening, for the beauty of the score beneath Bodansky's refining hand was made to tell for its whole value. The title-role is too despicable to command sympathy, and in it Giuseppe de Luca was an amiable and genteel figure rather than one of philandering egotism. Martinelli's Lenski and Adamo Didur's constricted role of Prince Gremin did not permit to either the lion's share of the limelight. Nowhere are the characteristic effects of the symphonic Tchaikowsky revealed to better advantage than in the ballet music, and the major portion of the audience's favor was bestowed on the dancing measures.

The Philadelphia Operatic Society gave Piere's "Children's Crusade" in disappointing fashion. The 350 children from schools of the city did their work well, but the 200 members of the society terraced behind them were far from the placid beat of the conductor. The men at the extreme rear were afraid to "sing out," the orchestra was apparently reading at sight, and during the entire first part of the proceedings there was scarcely a moment when singers and players were unanimous. The vaudeville theater "back drop," showing a modern city street, was an absurdly slack substitute in the way of scenery for a suitable suggestion of "a Flemish public square in the year 1212."

A different story was that of the performance of Cade's "The Crusaders" and Henry Hadley's "The New Earth" on the next evening by the Strawbridge & Clothier Chorus. Dr. Herbert J. Tilly led the first, and Mr. Hadley the second. There were living tableaux, in good taste, at intervals, that the eye might help the ear to assimilate the dominant idea of the evening. It was a happy inspiration that linked the two works, for the medieval chivalry (it was shown) had transmitted its precious legacy of the ideal to the knights and pilgrims for truth and human liberty who went to war under the insignia of the American expeditionary forces. Mrs. Henry Hotz, Katherine Meisle, and Horatio Connell won new laurels as soloists. Robert Quaid, a tenor new to Philadelphia, is one of the best singers in oratorio or cantata who has appeared here. He was sure of himself and sure of the effect he wished to produce. The voice was extended with no parade of the effort and the sound was good to hear.

The Philadelphia Orchestra brought forward Robert Ganz, the pianist, in

the fifth concerto of Saint-Saëns. He has grown in grace, and his government of the keyboard seemed absolute. Once the player was a good deal of a martinet in his approach, and the deeper meanings, shy and elusive, fled before him or were veiled; but he is tenderer and more thoughtful now. Dr. Stokowski led the orchestra with such a spirited reading of Tchaikowsky's fourth symphony, that the audience was moved to unusual manifestations of enthusiasm.

St. Olaf's Lutheran Choir, from Northfield, Minnesota, was well received. This chorus, numbering about 50, achieves its choral effects by the straightforward method and legitimate appeal of undiluted, unadorned song. These Scandinavians live a life that is a rehearsal; singing is their meat and drink and slumber. They sing without notes—radiantly, exuberantly. None could repress them, and F. Matuschiusen has elicited their fullest and freest self-expression. Much of the charm of their art is in its downright reality. Even when a single voice detaches itself from the ensemble, so complete is the balance and so perfect is the unity that the choir still seems a composite soloist.

AN EVENING OF RUSSIAN MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"That takes me back to Russia!" said one at a concert which Sasha Votchenko, the tympanon player, assisted by the Russian Cathedral Quartet of male voices, Mme. Maria Wietzka, mezzo-soprano, and other artists gave in Eolian Hall on the evening of May 4. This remark was not caused, however, by Mr. Votchenko's playing on the tympanon, that instrument of the harp family which is at once a blythe and a keyless piano. Rather, it was caused by the male quartet's singing of part songs in the Russian language and the mezzo-soprano's singing of solos, likewise in the Russian language. Memories of the homeland are probably no more awakened for expatriated Russians by notes from the tinkling tympanon than they are for traveling Americans by notes from the speaking life. For the tympanon can have but little interest to a Russian, except as an antique object of art and as a relic of a primitive musical age. Its strings, when smitten, plucked, chafed or otherwise set to vibrating, give out a twang which, indeed, is ingratiating to the ear; but the tone is too light in volume and too pallid in color to meet present-day wishes.

The thing, assuredly, that served on this occasion to stir reminiscence in people who, either as exiles or immigrants, have come to America from Russia and have domiciled themselves in New York, was the sound of their native speech in certain Orthodox church chants and in some folk songs which the four cathedral singers presented, and in the sound of that speech again in an aria by Tchaikowsky and a song by Rachmaninoff which Mme. Wietzka interpreted. This same thing, the sound of the Russian language in song, could hardly have failed to make an impression also on other listeners beside those who had a birthright in it. It must have struck pleasantly those in the audience who belonged to that average entity known as the American concert public. And a larger welcome than has hitherto been given by that public ought, unquestionably, to be given to songs in Russian from now on. Not that American young women taking singing lessons should be expected to add another grammar and another lexicon to the shelf on which stand their French and Italian lesson books. Nor, furthermore, that every soprano graduating from conservatory or private studio should be expected to sing Tatiana's aria from "Eugene Onegin" in the original text. But when Russian singers come along, as come along they do in more frequent numbers every year, let them sing their songs to us in their own language, instead of in ours, or in a third language which is native neither to them nor to us.

ERIC FOGG'S COMPOSITIONS

The British Music Society of Manchester has, with the help of Mr. Leigh Henry, just been introduced to the work of a young local composer from whom much is expected. In spite of his youth, Mr. Eric Fogg has given evidence of originality as remarkable as his precocity. Mr. Leigh Henry described the pieces of the young player which were performed by a group of instrumentalists, including himself. Mr. Eric Fogg's father, the Hallé Society's organist. The compositions revealed that intuitive musical gift, so beloved of Mr. Hamilton Harty, who has recently been saying that he rates Berlioz higher as a composer than Wagner, because of his "fresh-sprung melodic line" which is from the heart and not from the head. What the British Music Society is out for is to try and discover originality and intuition; the academies will provide the contrapuntalists and the logician. In the work of young men like Mr. Fogg lies the hope of the future, though it is yet too early to speak of actual achievement.

PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The People's Choral Union, which was established 28 years ago by Frank Damrosch and which is today directed by Edward G. Maquard, held a meeting on the evening of May 6 at the Cooper Union, to which the public was invited to hear plans for the establishment of the organization on a modern footing. The work of the director and his assistants in the preparatory singing classes has hitherto been done voluntarily. Hereafter it is to be done on a paid basis.

PROMETHEAN MYTH IN MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Primarily one goes to a concert to listen to the music performed. Secondly one may hear a number of other things and their nature depends very much upon that of the listener. For one person will notice only the interruptions—the bang of a door, the squeak of a pedal, the fall of an umbrella—while another will have his imagination stirred till he hears not only the present music, but that

"Of everything that lives and loves
And upward, ever upward moves."
From "Prometheus Bound."

For even as one note sounded as a fundamental carries within it many harmonics, so any noble piece of music carries with it memories from the past, visions for the future.

Some people find these things for themselves; others have not begun to look for them. To hear Scriabin's "Prometheus" is to have such an opportunity given one.

The work is still so recent, its technique impresses us as so new, that many critics persist in regarding it as of the future. "Where are we going to," says one. "Well, if this is what music is coming to," says another. Coming! Why, already it has come. It is the music of today to young composers, and they are learning those things from it which can help them with their own work. From time immemorial Prometheus has always been the benefactor, the Fire-Bringer.

It is a grand old Greek myth; little wonder that some of the greatest poets have turned to it when their hearts burned within them and they broke out in song. Scriabin is only the most recent in a procession of pioneers. As one listens to his work—built with that chord which owes its character to the upper harmonics—one can fancy that one perceives, like lower harmonics, the works of his predecessors.

First above the fundamental myth comes the majestic "Prometheus Bound" of Æschylus, the central drama and all that now remains to us of the great trilogy of "The Fire-Bringing Prometheus," "The Prometheus Bound," and "The Prometheus Unbound." Who that has once read it can ever forget the marvelous beginning—the clashing, brutal talk of Might and Force, the feeble compliance of Hephaestus, and the tremendous silence of Prometheus himself.

Mozart, when asked what he considered the most impressive thing in music, replied "No music." Æschylus as well as Mozart, had a profound understanding of esthetic values. As with silence, so with sound; Æschylus employed it magnificently. The beauty of his lines, once heard, rings forever in the heart. No one has fitter set his drama to music; his poetry remains as his own music.

After him the Promethean myth smoldered for centuries. Such a tale of titanic rebellion against despotism, of the free fire of knowledge given to the poor, was not likely to win sympathy in a Europe governed by hierarchic kings and popes. But when the storm winds of liberty and romance had swept the world in the eighteenth century, the old myth sprang into flame anew. Goethe in Germany and Shelley in England, employed it for the powerful and passionate utterance of their thoughts. Beethoven was the first great tone-poet to approach adequacy in dealing with Prometheus in music, and the story permeates his early work in such a remarkable way that one cannot doubt it had a very special significance for him. Rebel that he was against all shams and conventions, as truly democratic in character as Walt Whitman, Prometheus may well have stood to Beethoven as symbol of a new and better social order. When the story first attracted his attention is not known, but by the year 1800 it must have occupied his thoughts, for his ballet of "Prometheus" was produced on March 28, 1801, at the Burg Theater, Vienna.

A couple of years later Beethoven took the theme from the finale of his Prometheus ballet for the finale of his Eroica Symphony—a work which definitely marked his entry into a new era of music, and which celebrated Napoleon as the hero of the Revolution. The old order had gone forever. To us, listening a hundred years after, this finale, so much lighter in texture than the rest of the Eroica, would be an enigma, were it not for the Prometheus connection. As it is, we can see it must have meant much to Beethoven since he employed the theme not only here but as a contrapuntal and as the theme of a set of variations with a fugue for pianoforte.

Schubert, despite his ardent admiration for Beethoven, was not of the temperament to take Prometheus as the symbol of mighty forces, and though he set Goethe's poem, he did not make it one of his successes. The glimmerings of great moments in the song never arrived at more. This, however, was not altogether his fault. "Goethe's great poem" was beyond the means of expression of any songwriter of the beginning of the nineteenth century, and "it could only be satisfactorily set to music in the post-Wagnerian epoch," as has been well said.

Thus it was left to Hugo Wolf to make the ideal setting which he did, on January 2, 1889. He would never have touched the poem had he felt that Schubert's version conveyed the essential truth. Wolf's is superb—the masterpiece among his greatest songs.

Meanwhile, a few years earlier, the Promethean myth had appealed to a young English composer, hardly known then, but destined to become one of the men most powerful for good in British music. A choral work called "Scenes from Prometheus Un-

bound" (to Shelley's words) by Charles Hubert Hastings Parry was produced at the Gloucester Festival of 1880. As the world reckons things, it was not a success, but it marked a new epoch in English music as surely as Beethoven's Eroica had done in European art. To both Beethoven and Parry the old myth stood for the same things, and to both of them came the experience of a gigantic world struggle. They came through it with their belief in the brotherhood of man unshaken.

Latest in point of time stands Scriabin's "Prometheus." Here again the myth of the Fire-Bringer has been chosen as the subject of a work which marks a new era in music, for "Prometheus" contains the fullest exposition of Scriabin's profound convictions. In its utter sincerity it is nobly related to its great forerunners, and through that same adherence to truth it will in turn hand on the Promethean tradition of service to humanity.

CHORAL SOCIETIES' OPERA CONCERTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—One evidence of the renewed interest in opera is the frequency with which choral societies have given concert performances of operatic music during the past season. In the old days, when classical opera was seldom seen in the English provincial towns, one can understand the performance of Beethoven's "Fidelio" or Gluck's "Iphigenia in Aulis." Sir Charles Hallé did a great deal to familiarize the English public with the beauty of this kind of music as well as with the more modern "Dante and Faust," and the now popular "Samson and Delilah"; but these works were then comparatively unacted and unknown.

It seems somewhat odd that a famous choir like the Choral Union of Glasgow should choose for performance its thirteenth classical concert a work so closely associated with the theater and so frequently staged as Saint-Saëns' "Samson and Delilah," when there is such a rich field of choral music, new and old, to draw upon.

In the case of some of the Lancashire choral societies one can well understand the wish of the public to hear operatic music, where costume performances are seldom or never seen. Dr. Thomas Keighley, one of the most successful of the Lancashire chorus masters, has recently given "Carmen" with a choir of 80 voices and a small orchestra at Ashton-under-Lyne. Earlier in the season he gave a concert performance of "The Flying Dutchman" and another of "Faust" at the Stockport Vocal Union, of which he is also the conductor. These various experiments have proved successful both with the public and the singers, and will probably be indefinitely extended in the future.

ORCHESTRA SEASON IN CINCINNATI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—The season of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra concerts was continued to so late a date, that only a few days elapsed between the final concert and the beginning of the biennial May festival, on May 4. During the season, at quite unexpected times, Mr. Ysaye, director of the Cincinnati Orchestra, produced from the vast store of new music which he brought from abroad, compositions of varying merits. Some of these compositions were played at the popular concerts for reasons which none could fathom. And some were played at the symphony concerts. It was supposed that at the last concert the programs would fairly bristle with novelties. Mr. Ysaye, however, arranged an entirely conventional program of well-worn music.

From the artistic viewpoint the most important music—new music—was the symphony by Vincent d'Indy "Belo Gallico" and the Chausson "Poème de l'amour et de la mer." Both of these found place on the same concert program, which was rather overloading the table. At the popular concert Debussy's "Petit Suite" was a thing of charm. It is understood that this music, more or less of a transcription for orchestra, was deemed, through that fact, unworthy of place on a symphony program.

The last "pop" presented good compositions by two of the orchestra men. Mr. Paul White's "Lyric Overture," well balanced and well scored, was only rivaled in success by the "Prelude" by Mr. Poppeldorf, a rhapsodic and beautiful thought in music.

Few of the new or unfamiliar compositions have enduring merit. A majority of them are "professional music." Cleverness, rather than inspiration, dominates their style. Alternating with these extremes of novelties, have been programs for successive weeks of commonplaces like Mendelssohn's Scotch Symphony and Dvořák's New World.

Ysaye is not an accomplished program maker. He has not understood the discipline of Americans to linger over-long at any entertainment. Nor to listen to music, merely because it has been composed. Yet, he has held his audience, through displaying totally unexpected features of old music thought to be known for its every line, by those who have heard it year in and year out. Given a symphony or overture or suite which the orchestra knows as well as the alphabet, and which Ysaye himself visualizes without the score, and the unexpected frequently happens. Ysaye, pacing back and forth upon the narrow director's platform like a soloist, will on these occasions reveal

a fresh meaning and new underlying colors in the most threadbare composition.

His requirement for these exhibitions is a letter perfect orchestra, an instrument which yields as readily to his thought as his own violin. There is no describing these effects. Nor is it assured that one book of revelations announced at the Friday afternoon concert, will be repeated in all of its profound interpretation on Saturday evening. Concert goes, therefore, who desire to hear all that is to be heard, take no chance of missing anything. They attend both concerts.

HAWAIIAN MUSIC

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The name Hawaii is the synonym of music the world over, says the Hawaii Educational Review, the official publication of the territorial department of public instruction. Wherever it is mentioned it brings to thought the ukulele, the steel guitar and the strange melodies of the singers who have radiated throughout the world.

The ukulele, known as the Hawaiian national instrument, was evolved by a Portuguese from the five-stringed taro patch fiddle which was brought to the islands by the Portuguese immigrants. The guitar, likewise, was introduced at the same time from the same source. The use of a steel bar instead of the fingers on the keyboard was first used by a Hawaiian boy, Joseph Kekuku, it is generally agreed. As regards Hawaiian singing, according to present standards of music, no such thing existed two generations ago.

The only Hawaiian music in the early sixties and prior to that, was the ole, ole, called mele or chant, with a limited scale of four notes. The mele was delivered in a monotonous droning tone with many inflections, each sentence ending in a long, wavering note, finishing almost in a whisper. The words of the mele consisted of comment on the wisdom, acts and appearance of the person referred to, in highly poetical and flowery language, together with references to the legends, proverbs and traditions of the race. This recitative was a solo, interrupted at intervals by a choral refrain containing the name of the person honored. This type of mele was called ino—a name. The chanting was usually an adjunct of various forms of the hula, which in many instances was not a dance but a performance sitting down, accompanied by the swaying of the body and the waving of hands, arms, and shoulders.

When a chief or other royal personage desired to make a tour about the country, the bands of chanters, composed of both men and women, would form a part of the retinue. While on the way the chanters would compose the mele according to the acts of this principal favorite, and also with reference to the condition of the weather, the wind, and the foliage. Upon arrival at a village the chanters who had composed the mele would give an open-air performance of chanting and dancing. If the inhabitants of the village received word of the coming of the chief, they would compose a mele of greeting.

To the mele the missionaries added the church tunes, which were common to the Congregational service. The first efforts to teach Hawaiians to sing seemed hopeless, because they seemed to hold on to their limited scale of four notes, singing louder but not higher. The only singing other than the four-note mele was at religious or educational exercises, and then the sound was an ear-jarring jargon. Yet upon this foundation was created a musical development little short of marvelous.

The first Hawaiian song was a sentimental ballad called "Poli Anuanu." Later several songs were produced by members of the Kalakaua family. "Aloha Oe," by Queen Liliuokalani, is perhaps the widest and best known of all Hawaiian songs. Another favorite is "Sweet Lei Lehua," written by the Princess Likelike.

Both singing and dancing were accompanied by one or more devices for keeping time. One was a drum formed from the hollow section of a log and covered with shark skin. This was sounded by beating upon it with the open left hand. With the right hand a stick was used to beat half a coconut shell over which skin was stretched. The pa-lpu was an oblong gourd, several feet in length, from which the interior had been removed, leaving the outer skin dry and smooth. It was attached by a thong to the left wrist, slapped rhythmically with the right hand and thumped on the ground in front of the performer, keeping accurate time. The ululi was a small gourd with an extension at the top several inches long which served as a handle. The contents were removed and a number of small seeds inserted to produce a rattling sound.

The pulli was made from a single joint and section of bamboo, the latter split back to the joint in fine splints. Each performer was provided with one. Performers sat opposite each other and kept time with the music by striking the bamboos together in a fencing movement, alternately striking above and below, on shoulder, on the hand, and going through other graceful evolutions.

Strangers who come to the islands from all over the world are eager to hear real Hawaiian music. But to their surprise, they are told to go to the mainland theaters. Only a few good singers can now be heard in Hawaii. If lovers of music would work together to form a musical organization and an institute where strangers could hear real Hawaiian music, the attention of the music-loving world would be drawn more strongly to the islands, and Hawaii might become a famous music center.

COMMUNITY CHORUS WORK

Harry Barnhart's Methods
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"In my early days," said Harry Barnhart, the community chorus director, talking at his office here with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "I was a conventional musician, a vocal teacher, interested in my professional advancement, and a choral conductor, concerned with my artistic personality. My greatest ambition was to secure a brilliant engagement to lead a singing society and to win the applause of an audience for my skill as an interpreter. For a long time I continued in that way, but all the while I intended to do what I am now doing. More than that, I had the temerity now and then to experiment a little with the community idea. One day when I was in Los Angeles, California, I told my friends that I would take any gathering of people they might put before me and not only make it sing, but even teach it to perform an oratorio, like 'The Messiah.'"

"The change of purpose that turned me finally from my old course and set me upon my present one, occurred in 1912 or 1913. I do not recall the exact date, when I met a man in New York whom I long knew, and whom you know, who opens the door to everybody striving with a new idea; and he let me unfold to him my designs. We sat down together one evening in his room and began to talk. I expressed the opinion that the fundamental need in America music was the singing of the people. He granted that premise, and we discussed various ramifications of the question until four o'clock the next morning.

"When we were done, I saw my future exactly as it is coming to pass; and if you like to hear how I first tried my scheme on an actual public assemblage, I will tell you.

"Soon after that midnight conversation, I was in Rochester, New York, and I thought I saw my opportunity in the Sunday afternoon band concerts which the mayor of the city was providing in a popular auditorium. I went to one of these concerts, asking another musical man to go along, too, and I found the place packed to the doors. We should have failed to get in if a policeman I was acquainted with had not made a parting for us in the throng and allowed us to pass through. Once inside, I began to study the audience, and at a pause between two selections on the program, I said to the man with me: 'This crowd is going to sing.' And I gave him to understand that I myself should try to have them do it. He laughed at my notion of coaxing people to take part in a concert, when they had come out only to hear one, and I said no more. But the next Sunday I went again and was permitted to take the house in charge after the band was done playing. I got the singing started right away, and I asked how many of the men and women present would like to join a community chorus. Enough persons favored the idea to enable me to begin a permanent organization then and there.

"If you care to know where the money came from to pay the original expenses, I will confess that I had just \$20 to my name, with which I bought some music. I asked nobody for financial help. And from that day to this, I have asked nobody for money in any community singing plan that I have launched. The choruses which I direct in Buffalo, New York, in Wilmington, Delaware, and in other cities, pay their own way, arranging their affairs through committees of their voluntary choosers. During the seven or eight years I have been in this field of labor, I have constantly refused institutional support of any kind. I have refused the backing also of wealthy individuals who have offered me their patronage. Besides that, I have refused to conduct concerts at which an admission was charged; and I have refused to give concerts for the benefit of any cause, however good. I will not hire myself out. I will not depend on the whim of philanthropically disposed persons, I will not consent to having that which inspires me commercialized, and I will not suffer that relation to higher forces which my singers and I attain when we lose ourselves in our work, to be vitiated."

Commenting upon his activities more in detail, the community chorus director explained that he had no hesitation, as far as the cost went, in engaging soloists of the first order and orchestras of full strength to assist at his concerts. Last season, the outlay for the festival at East Orange, New Jersey, was \$4000, and that for the festival at Buffalo, New York, was the same amount. But there was no deficit in either case. He noted that the chorus committees fixed his salary and the stipend of his rehearsal accompanist at whatever weekly distance of travel by train as being a matter of 1500 miles, and he mentioned the distance he covered by automobile the week of the railroad strike in New Jersey as figuring up to 400 miles. One of his enterprises this spring is a concert in the Dupont Building, in Wilmington, at which Haydn's "Creation" will be performed. Another is a festival of bells, in Buffalo, wherein a chorus of 2000 voices, adult and juvenile, will take part, and wherein, further, a civic drama, expressing, as Mr. Barnhart says, the exaltation of the people, as they move forward to master the complicated problems of today, will be enacted.

THE HOME FORUM

A Winter Ride

Who shall declare the joy of running?
Who shall tell of the pleasure of
flight?
Springing and spurning the tufts of
wild heather,
Sweeping, wide-winged, through the
blue dome of light.
So with the stretch of white road
before me,
Shining snow crystals rainbowed by
the sun,
Fields that are white, stained with
long, cool, blue shadows,
Strong with the strength of my
horse as we run,
Joy in the touch of the wind and the
sunlight!
Joy! With the vigorous earth I am
one.
—Amy Lowell.

The Birches

One day in very early spring—or
was it very late in winter?—I walked
along the old canal road, looking for
some evidence in tree growth that
spring was really at hand. Buds were
swelling, and here and there a brave
robin could be heard telling about it
in song to his mate (I think that settled
the season as earliest spring!); but beyond the bud evidences the trees
seemed to be silent on the subject.
Various herbs showed lusty beginnings,
and the skunk-cabbage, of course, had
pushed up its tropical richness in defiance
of any late frost, pointing the
way to its peculiar red-purple flowers,
long since fertilized and turning
toward maturity.

The search seemed vain, until a glint
of yellow just ahead too deep to proceed
from the spice bush I was expecting
to find, drew me to the very edge
of the water, there to see hanging
over and reflected in the stream a mass
of golden catkins. Looking closely,
and touching the little tree, I dis-
covered a cloud of pollen and a score
of courageous bees, evidently much
more pleased with the sweet birch than
with the near-by skunk-cabbage
flowers.

Sweet birch it was; the stiff catkins,
that hid all winter held themselves
readiness, had just burst into bloom
with the sun's first warmth, introduc-
ing a glint of bright color into the
landscape.

A little later, along the great Sus-
quehanna, I found in full bloom other
trees of this same birch, beloved of
boys—and of girls—for its aromatic
bark. Certainly picturesque and
bright, the little trees were a delight
to the winter-weary eye, the ma-
jority, twigs and the golden catkins,
held at poised over the water, being full
of spring.

All of the birches—I wish I knew
them better!—are good to look at, and
I think the bees, the woodpeckers, the
humming birds and other wood folk

must find some of them good otherwise.
At Eagles Mere there was a yellow
birch in the bark of which scores of
holes had been drilled by the wood-
peckers or the bees, at regular
spaced intervals, to let the forest life
drink at will of the sweet sap. I re-
member also that my attempt to pho-
tograph a score of bees, two large brown
butterflies and one humming bird, all
in attendance upon this birch feast,
was a surprising failure. I secured
a picture of the holes in the bark, to be
sure, but the rapidly moving insect and
bird life was too quick for an exposure
of even a fraction of a second, and my
negative was lifeless. These same yellow
birches, picturesque in form,
ragged in light-colored bark, give a
brightness all their own to the deep
forest, mostly of trees with rather
somber bark.

A woodsman told me one summer
of the use of old birch bark for start-
ing a fire in the wet woods, and I have
since enjoyed collecting the bark from
fallen trees in the forest. It strips
easily, in large pieces, from decayed
stems, and when thrown on an open
fire, produces a cheery and beautiful
blaze, as well as much heat; while, if
cunningly handled, by its aid a fire
can be kindled even in a heavy rain.

The great North Woods shows us
wonderful birches. Paddling through
one of the Spectacle ponds, along the
Raquette River, one early spring day,
I came upon a combination of white
pine, red pine, and paper-birch that
was simply dazzling in effect. This
march has bark, as every one knows,
of a shiny, creamy white. Not only
its color, but its tenacity, resistance
to decay, and wonderful divisibility,
make this bark one of the most re-
markable of nature's fabrics. To the
Indian and the trapper it has long
been as indispensable as is the palm
to the native of the tropics.

There are other good native birches,
and one foreigner—the true white
birch—whose cut-leaved form, a fa-
miliar lawn tree of drooping habit, is
worth watching and liking. The name
some of the nurserymen have given it,
of "nine-bark," is significantly ac-
curate, for at least nine layers may be
peeled from the glossy whiteness of
the bark of a mature tree.—J. Horace
McFarland.

Learning to Color by Copying

The great use in copying, if it be at
all useful, should seem to be in learn-
ing to color; yet even coloring will
never be perfectly attained by ser-
vilely copying the model before you.
An eye critically nice can only be
formed by observing well-colored pic-
tures with attention; and by close
inspection and minute examination
you will discover, at last, the manner
of handling, the artifices of contrast,
glazing, and other expedients by
which good colorists have raised the
value of their tints, and by which
nature has been so happily imitated.

I must inform you, however, that
old pictures, deservedly celebrated
for their coloring, are often so
changed by dirt and varnish that we
ought not to wonder if they do not
appear equal to their reputation in
the eyes of unexperienced painters,
or young students. An artist whose
judgment is matured by long observa-
tion considers rather what the picture
once was, than what it is at
present. He has by habit acquired a
power of seeing the brilliancy of tints
through the cloud by which it is ob-
scured. An exact imitation, there-
fore, of those pictures, is likely to
fill the student's mind with false
opinions, and to send him back a color-
ist of his own formation, with ideas
equally remote from nature and from
art, from the genuine practice of the
masters and the real appearances of
things.—From "The Discourses of Sir
Joshua Reynolds."

A City Rising from the Sea

New York has supreme advantage
over most cities of the world in the
impressiveness of its approach. There
is something to be said for all the
means of ingress, something prognos-
tic of its inordinate modernity, of its
immense mechanical superiority, of its
intolerance of everything that is not
of the newest and the latest and the
best, according to the American
standard; but for the stranger, who
has never seen the city, particularly
one whose quest is character and indi-
viduality rather than convenience or
speed—and we are speaking to loiter-
ers—it is worth the expenditure of
time and trouble to make what detour
may be necessary in order to arrive
by water.

The whole sweep through the rough
salt waters of the Lower Bay; the
passage through the Narrows into the
Upper Bay, all windy, fresh, exhilarat-
ing, lead dramatically up to the su-
preme indelible impression of a city
rising from the sea, as has so often
been said.

The vision thus comes with surprise
and splendor. Mirage-like in the off-
ing, its white towers detach them-
selves only partially from the back-
ground of bright skies, each detail
coming gradually out until the essence
of the thing which is New York is
there before you with its largest sug-
gestion. Through that vivid clearness
of atmosphere the impending city
looms—a bristling promontory point-
ing its tall, sharp end, inconceivably
planted with incredible masses of pro-
digions feats of stone-faced iron-
masonry, into the very eye of the
spectator.

To the excitement of the moment of
realization every great and small thing
contributes. There is no laziness in
a prospect where the chief end of life
seems to be transportation, expressed
in the restless, feverish desire of every
craft afloat to get quickly somewhere
else; this sensation of hurry and
flurry augmented by the wind and the
tide, animated by the same desire for
displacement and unrest. All this is
carried on with the fine unconscio-
usness that bespeaks the metropolis.
The tugs, the ferries, the minor craft,
the ships, bent on their separate ways,
independent of men and action yet
taking one another into account, ac-
cepting foistings and delays amiably
with a philosophy born of lifelong
dealing with crowds.

The city, deposited at the water's
edge, comes with sudden revelation,
yielding at first glance its salient fea-
tures. Individual buildings rise to
fantastic heights above the compact
pile, giving lightness and variety to
the aerial line. The smoke which
curls about their towers mingles with
the clouds. Everything is in excess.
League-long bridges fling themselves
in abandonment across turbulent tidal
rivers—great arms that span vast
spaces with hands that grasp, and hold
to the parent island, those newly ac-
quired boroughs now proud to count
themselves technically part of the
great city.—Helen W. Henderson in
"A Loiterer in New York."

Bob, the Pedlar

One afternoon, when the chestnuts
were coming into flower, Maggie had
brought her chair outside the front
door, and was seated there with a
book on her knees.

Suddenly she was roused by the
sound of the opening gate and of
footsteps on the gravel. It was not
Tom who was entering, but a man in
a sealskin cap and a blue plush waist-

coat, carrying a pack on his back,
and followed closely by a bull terrier
of brindled coat and defiant aspect.

"O Bob, it's you!" said Maggie,
starting up with a smile of pleased
recognition. "I'm so glad to see
you."

"Thank you, Miss," said Bob, lifting
his cap and showing a delighted
face.

"My brother is not at home yet,"
Bob said Maggie; "he is always at
St. Ogg's in the daytime."

"Well, Miss," said Bob, "I should be
glad to see Mr. Tom—but that isn't
just what I'm come for—look here!"

Bob was in the act of depositing his
pack on the doorstep, and with it a
row of small books fastened together
with string. Apparently, however, they
were not the object to which he wished
to call Maggie's attention, but rather
something which he had carried under
his arm, wrapped in a red hand-
kerchief.

"See here!" he said again, laying the
red parcel on the others and unfolding
it; "you won't think I'm a-makin' too
free, Miss, I hope, but I lighted on
these books, and I thought they might
make up to you a bit for them as
you've lost; for I heard you speak
of pictures—an' as for pictures, look
here!"

The opening of the red handkerchief
had disclosed a superannuated "Keep-
sake" and six or seven numbers of a
"Portrait Gallery," in royal octavo;
and the emphatic request to look re-
ferred to a portrait of George the
Fourth in all the majesty of his de-
pressed cranium and voluminous
neckcloth.

"There's all sorts o' gentlemen here,"
Bob went on, turning over the leaves
with some excitement, "wi' all sorts
o' noses—an' some bald an' some wi'
wigs—Parliament gentlemen, I reckon.
An' here," he added, opening the
Keepsake, "there's ladies for you, some
wi' curly hair and some wi' smooth,
an' some a-smiling wi' their heads o'
one side, an' some as if they was goin'
to cry—look here—a sittin' on the
ground out o' door, dressed like the
ladies I've seen get out o' the carriages
at the balls in the Old Hall there. . .
I set up till the clock was gone 12
last night a-lookin' at 'em—I did—till
they stared at me out o' the pictures as
if they'd know when I spoke to 'em.
But I don't! I shouldn't know what to
say to 'em. They'll be more fittin'
company for you, Miss; and the man
at the book stall, he said, they banged
everything for pictures—he said they
was a fast-rate article."

"And you bought them for me, Bob?"
said Maggie, deeply touched by this
simple kindness. "How very, very
good of you! But I'm afraid you gave
a great deal of money for them."

"Not me!" said Bob. "I'd ha' gev'
three times the money if they'll make
up to you a bit for them as was sold
away from you, Miss. For I'm niver
forgot how you looked when you
fretted about the books bein' gone—
it's stuck by me as if it was a picture
hangin' before me. An' when I see'd
the book open up to the stall, wi' the
lady lookin' out of it wi' eyes a bit
like your'n . . . I thought I'd make
free to buy it for you, an' then I
bought the books full of gentlemen to
match—an' then—here Bob took up
the small stringed packet of books—
"I thought you might like a bit more
print as well as the pictures, an' I
got these for a say-so—they're better
most books. An' I hope you won't
say me nay, an' tell me as you won't
have 'em, like Mr. Tom did wi' the
surveys."

"No, indeed, Bob," said Maggie, "I'm
very thankful to you for thinking of
me, and being so good to me and Tom.
I don't think any one ever did such
a kind thing for me before."—From
"The Mill on the Floss," by George
Eliot.

Corot

All France is fairer since Corot's warm
brush.
Rich with the coloring of twilight time,
Or silvery with dawn, made bloom or
blush.

Of these as a poet's rhyme.
He found a rhythm in the hills and
trees.

A music in the depths of silent lakes,
A charm in cloud and space, and
symphonies.

In everything. It is his vision makes
France fairer since he lived, and on
her breast.

Proudly she wears his colors now.
Her heart.

With love all nations well may mani-
fest,
Burns vestal lamps before the shrine
of art.

To honor him and cheer with welcom-
ing light
Some new Corot up-struggling through
the night.

—Frederick Oakes Sylvester.

William Kent

Both Walpole and Mason speak of
William Kent, the architect and land-
scape painter, as influential in intro-
ducing a purer taste in the gardener's
art. Kent was a friend of Pope and a
protégé of Lord Burlington, to whom
Pope inscribed his "Epistle on the
Use of Riches." . . . Kent is said to
have acknowledged that he caught his
taste in gardening from the descrip-
tive passages in Spenser, whose poems
he illustrated. Walpole and Mason
also unite in contrasting with the
artificial gardening of Milton's time
the picture of Eden in "Paradise
Lost":

" . . . where not nice art in curious
knots,
But nature boon poured forth on
hill and dale
Flowers worthy of Paradise; while
all around
Umbrageous grots, and caves of cool
recess,
And murmuring waters, down the
slope dispersed,
Or held by fringed banks in crystal
lakes.
Compose a rural seat of various hue."

But it is worth noting that in "L'Al-
legro," "retired leisure" takes his
pleasure in "trim gardens."

Walpole says that Kent's "ruling
line" was that nature abhors a straight
line. Kent "leaped the fence and
saw that all nature was a garden.
He felt the delicious contrast of hill
and valley, changing imperceptibly
into each other . . . and remarked
how loose groves crowned an easy
eminence with happy ornament. . .
But of all the beauties he added to
the face of this beautiful country,
none surpassed his management of
water. Adieu to canals, circular ba-
sins, and cascades tumbling down
marble steps. . . The gentle stream
was taught to serpentine seemingly at
its pleasure." The treatment of the
garden as a part of the landscape in
general was commonly accomplished
by the removal of walls, hedges, and
other inclosures, and the substitution
of the ha-ha or sunken fence. It is
odd that Walpole, though he speaks
of Capability Brown, makes no men-
tion of the Leases, whose proprie-
tor, William Shenstone, the author of
"The Schoolmistress," is one of the
most interesting of amateur garden-
ers.—From "A History of English Roman-
ticism," by H. A. Beers.

Thou in Thyself

Thou in thyself art perfect, and in
thee
Is no defence found. —Milton.

The Head Waters of Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE only reason for right doing is
because it is right. The old fa-
miliar proverb "Honesty is the best
policy" is absolutely true, not because
it pays best to be honest, a man who
is honest for such a reason is funda-
mentally dishonest, but because hon-
esty is the only policy for the man
who understands what Principle
means. "Notwithstanding in this re-
joice not," Jesus said, unto the sev-
enty disciples, when he impressed
upon them the power of good over
evil, "that the spirits are subject unto
you; but rather rejoice, because your
names are written in heaven." Re-
joice, that is to say, not in any human
pride of power, but in the sense of
power inherent in the fact that, as
Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 276 of Sci-
ence and Health, "Man and his Maker
are correlated in divine Science, and
real consciousness is cognizant only
of the things of God." The power of
the seventy came, in other words, not
from any personal authority or
human knowledge, but from the au-
thority an understanding of Principle
bestows, which understanding rests in
the fact that the real man is insepa-
rable from the Mind which created
him, and is himself the reflection of
the omnipotence, omniscience, and
omnipresence of Principle.

Some perception of this supreme
fact must have been present to the
centurion, when he said to Jesus, "For
I also am a man set under authority,"
so contrasting his human authority,
over the men under his command, an
authority derived from Caesar, with
the divine authority, derived by the
Galilean carpenter from Principle,
and dominant over sin, disease, and
death itself. Herein, as a matter of
fact, lay the honesty of the centurion,
that he was not induced by vanity to
attribute the authority of Rome to
himself, and so was able to under-
stand the divinity of the power dem-
onstrated by Christ Jesus. A few
years later there was to be born, in
Spain, a Roman rhetorician who, one
day, was to give to the world the germ
of its much misunderstood proverb,
"Dedit hoc providentia hominibus
manus, ut honesta majus jurent,"
wrote this Quintilian, "Providence
has made men this gift, that the
things which are honest profit them
more than those which are not."

Thus the Roman centurion realized
that the authority of Principle was
sufficient to heal his servant without
the presence of Jesus, and so Jesus
warned the seventy not to take credit
for any healing they might be the
means of accomplishing, into them-
selves, but to rejoice in the under-
standing that healing was possible be-
cause the real man, the image and
likeness of Principle, could not be
separated from Principle, and so
never could be sick.

In the understanding of that simple
metaphysical fact lies all true humil-
ity. Jesus' demand for the recogni-
tion of the Messiah as a man smitten
of God and afflicted enraged the Phar-
isees, who could only see a Job cov-
ered with boils in such an ideal,
whilst their pride demanded a Joshua
or a Gideon. On the other hand, in
their dense materiality, they could see
nothing but blasphemy in his claim
to be a son of God. It is thus always
with those who mistake the letter of
the law for the spirit; who pay tithe
of mint, and anise, and cummin, and
forget judgment, mercy, and faith;
who strain at gnats and swallow
camels. In their hurry to condemn,
they forget that the prerequisite of
righteous judgment is an already
demonstrated ability to heal the sick.
That is why the precept of the pulpit
has for centuries made so little appeal
to Christendom. Christendom was
founded by a preaching Church cer-
tainly, but by a preaching Church
whose sermons were miracles. "When
the omnipotence of God is preached
and His absoluteness is set forth,"
Mrs. Eddy says, on page 345 of Sci-
ence and Health, "Christian sermons
will heal the sick." The setting forth
of His absoluteness is, of course, the
demonstration of the omnipotence of
good, in the practical overcoming of
everything which is not of Principle.

Where, invariably, the human being
comes to grief is in obeying himself
before matter. It is not sufficient for
the metaphysician to insist theoret-
ically upon matter as a phenomenon
produced by mind or energy, all meta-
physicians from the time of Plato, and
before, have done that. For the meta-
physics of Athens, Paris, Rotterdam,
or London, he must substitute those
of Galilee and Jerusalem. He must
insist not only on the unreality of
matter as a phenomenon, but equally
upon the unreality of its noumenon,
mind or energy. Nor is this by any
means enough. Unless he wishes to
follow Plato, Descartes, Spinoza, or
Berkeley, into the ranks of those
whom Huxley has described as the
"mired logicians," he must not only
accept but prove the unreality of the
human mind or of energy, by demon-
strating the omnipotence of divine
Mind. He must, in short, come back
to the metaphysics of Jesus through
the teaching of Mrs. Eddy. "Only
through radical reliance on Truth,"
she writes, on page 167 of Science and
Health, "can scientific healing power
be realized." Berkeley turned from
mind to tar water. It is just as futile,
it is indeed far more so, to turn in
the name of divine metaphysics from
Principle to matter in any shape. It
becomes obvious, then, that the only
way in which to accomplish anything
in Christian Science is by striving for

the Mind that was in Christ Jesus.
The genuineness of this effort is the
supreme test of a man's honesty, and
if he desires to become a Christian
Scientist, it is not only the best, but
the only policy.

In every particular in which the
Christian Scientist clings to matter he
is unfaithful to his own insistence on
the unreality of matter. This, how-
ever, does not mean that he is to
become an ascetic or an anchorite.
The anchorite attempts to avoid the
danger of society by eschewing so-
ciety, and, in doing this, merely dis-
plays a fear of society which, as far
as he is concerned, endows society
with a power for evil as great as that
which the ascetic attributes to all
matter. Now the only way in which
it is possible to demonstrate practi-
cally the unreality of matter is the
way chosen by Jesus the Christ. It
is to be in the world without being
of it; to grow to be so truly conscious
of the nothingness of matter that the
possession of matter means nothing
to you. That is a condition precedent
to feeding the multitude, just as a
realization of the true meaning of
birth is an indispensable preliminary
to the raising of the dead.

Of Travel

It is a strange thing, that in
sea voyages, where there is nothing
to be seen but sky and sea, men
should make diaries; but in land-
travel, wherein so much is to be
observed, for the most part they omit
it; as if chance were fitter to be regis-
tered than observation. Let diaries
therefore be brought in use. . . . Let
him carry with him also some card or
book describing the country where he
travels; which will be a good key
to his inquiry. . . . Let him not stay
long in one city or town; more or less
as the place deserveth, but not long;
nay, when he stayeth in one city or
town let him change his lodging from
one end and part of the town to an-
other; which is a great adamant of
acquaintance.—Lord Bacon.

A Rock-Strewn Stretch

A barren stretch that slants to the salt
sea's gray,
Rock-strewn, and scarred by fire, and
rough with stubble—
With here and there a bold, bright
touch of color—
Berries and yellow leaves. . . .

But now, a light is lifted in the air;
And tho' the sky is shadowed, fold on
fold.

By clouds that have the lightning's in
their hold.

That western gleam makes all the dim
earth fair
And the gay sea gold. —Gilder.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1920

EDITORIALS

The Road to Socialism

THE question of prices is becoming a quite sufficiently difficult and dangerous one throughout the world. No country has a monopoly, or anything approaching a monopoly, of these difficulties and dangers. Indeed, the United States, which came out of the war richer rather than poorer, is, perhaps, for this very reason, experiencing the difficulty in a most acute form. There are those who seem to regard the Overall and Old Clothes clubs as a supreme joke, and no doubt the saving grace of humor does fortunately enter into them. Nevertheless these clubs are an indication of the presence of great economic hardship in the richest nation in the world, and give some idea of the nature of the conditions which must be prevailing in countries like Germany and Austria.

In Austria and in Germany it is not merely a question of the price of clothes, or even of the price of food, it is a question of scarcity which means a real hunger. Now no nation can safely approach the hunger line without the danger of an explosion, and though the political government of Germany may be the most inept, at the present moment, and though everything the San Remo conference has hinted at with regard to her bad faith in the matter of the Treaty may be true, it remains equally true that this condition of hunger in Germany prevails, though not to so great an extent as in Austria, and this fact may at any moment sweep those countries into the ranks of what are known as the Bolsheviks. It is not that the German stock is mentally of the Bolshevik order. It is rather that nations which are hungry cease to reason, and catch at straws of the most hopeless description, in their endeavors to escape from hunger.

Now, though there is plenty of poverty, and plenty of suffering, in the world, which are the causes of conditions which have come about quite genuinely, there is, for all that, no doubt that the level of prices everywhere is in some measure attributable to financial manipulation. The cost of food and the cost of clothing, for instance, are not a genuine reflex of the value of these things in the market. In the old days, when the farmer loaded his hay or his cheese into his wagon, and drove it to the nearest market town, he dealt sometimes first-hand with the consumer, and sometimes second-hand through the agency of the local dealers. The narrowing of the world has, however, had a remarkable effect upon markets. Countries, like England, which were at one time practically self-supporting, are now no longer so. The ease with which food could be brought from abroad, and the comparative cheapness at which, up to pre-war days, it could once be bought, made its production less valuable than the manufacture of cotton or steel, of ships or motor cars. As a consequence the production of food became a minor industry, with the effect that there has grown up in England, as elsewhere, a great class of middlemen, which speculates in food, as in other manufactures, between the earth and the dining room table. Thus it is quite clear that a cargo of sugar between Cuba and London, as between Cuba and New York, may change hands numberless times upon the way, each speculator in turn piling on to the retail cost his own profit on the transaction.

What this means is easily understandable. When the "Woodlanders" drove their market carts or tramped into "Sherton Abbas," fifty years ago, or even much less, they found that the farmers of the countryside had brought their butter and eggs, their cheese and their chickens into the market place where they could deal direct with their consumers. Today the English countryside, like the Italian valleys, are swept of their eggs, as completely as though the Seven Maids of the Walrus had been engaged, for seven years, in getting them clear, with the result that the eggs and the chickens disappear into the warehouses of some colossal firm in London or Rome, from which they issue at enormously enhanced prices to the retail dealers in their respective countries. Now the world may be willing enough to pay a reasonable profit to a necessary middleman for his service, and it is quite certain that, in the present condition of affairs, somebody has got to bring eggs from Italy and butter from Denmark into the London market to feed the people of that extraordinary city. But just as the New Yorker is beginning to object to paying the profits of all the gentlemen who speculate on a cargo of sugar, and the profits of all the gentlemen who speculate on the wool on a sheep's back, so everywhere else in the world the buyer is beginning to grow restive, so restive that if the on-looker were to trust to the rather thoughtless speech of the man in the street, he might come to the conclusion that the whole world was on the edge of a revolution, and, if he knew enough history, might remember what happened in Rome in the ancient days when the food of the people came in the bread ships from Africa.

The fact is that the world is beginning to ask itself why, because there is a scarcity of manufactured wool, it should pay for clothes the price of competing sellers of this wool. The cloth is worth no more than it was worth before the war, beyond the fact that the demand is greater for it, and that the competition of the market forces an upward price. The law of supply and demand, which is regarded in some quarters as quite as sacred as the Ten Commandments, admits this practice of forced up prices as legitimate, and it is precisely there that it quarrels with the Ten Commandments. Nor, of course, can or does the question of upward prices rest there. The manufacturer, who has to buy clothes, finds it necessary to raise the price of his plows in proportion to the price of his clothes, with the result that the farmer who needs both clothes and plows is driven to raise the price of his product in proportion, with the inevitable result that the landlord, who needs the produce of the farmer as well as clothes, and all the other things made by

machinery, finds himself following in the vicious circle, with perhaps no particular advantage to himself. In plainer English, the only person who can possibly gain by the gyrations of the vicious circle is the speculator, who neither produces food nor necessarily spins the cloth or manufactures the implements. The broader truth seems to be that the whole world has let itself go in a sort of orgy of what is called profiteering, but which is not nearly so much profiteering pure and simple as the driving force of fear, roused by the price of commodities soaring round every individual industry.

Now it is quite clear that in such conditions, only the governments can interfere; but governments, with their experience of the sensitiveness of industries and of trade, have always naturally hesitated lest by interference they should make matters worse. The moment seems to have come, however, when matters cannot be made much worse, and when, if governments do not take the hint, from the ever-increasing dissatisfaction and unrest, and grapple with the problem, the heyday of the Socialist may suddenly dawn, not because the world in general has necessarily any particular love for Socialism, but by reason of the argument that things cannot be possibly worse under it than without it.

Stock Transfer Tax

TAXATION, in whatever form it is imposed, is seldom welcomed by those who have to pay. If the tax is such that it can be disguised and forced on others, who either do not suspect they are paying it or are not in a position to refuse to do so, little is heard. But if proposed taxation affects certain funds, the controllers, holders, or beneficiaries of which see no immediate opportunity of passing it on to some one else, much agitation results and many protests are forthcoming.

The proposed tax on the sale of securities in the United States has aroused great objection among bankers and stock exchange members. From the arguments put forward against such a step, one might be led to think that it threatened financial ruin for the country, and that the stock exchanges would have to close their doors. That such statements are made in the heat of the moment is the only excuse, for it is evident that a tax from 7 1/2 cents to 20 cents a share, according to the market price, is not going to "threaten the existence of the security markets of the Nation," or "react disastrously upon the financial structure of the entire United States."

As a matter of fact, the situation, as it stands, offers a golden opportunity for a group of leading men to set an example of cooperation, the spirit of which seems to have been long absent. The proposed tax is high, and doubtless too high for practical purposes, but that does not prevent the bankers from coming together and drafting a scale of taxation which would perhaps be more equitable, for presentation to the government, to be used in the event of the soldiers' bonus bill being passed by Congress. It is to be hoped that such action would not be misinterpreted by the government, but would be recognized as a sign of readiness to meet reasonable demands and an endeavor to arrive at a more workable basis.

That taxing stock exchange transactions does not hamper business has been proved by results in the United Kingdom. The large majority of stocks and shares being transferable by deed, an ad valorem stamp duty is imposed on each one, ranging from 6d., where the monetary value does not exceed £5, and increasing at the rate of approximately one-half of 1 per cent of the principal involved. In addition to this, every transaction made on behalf of a client necessitates a contract being rendered bearing a "contract stamp" canceled by a signature of the brokerage house. Contract stamps range in value from 6d. to £1, according to the amount of the principal, and are necessary for every transaction, whether of buying or selling. In the case of the former duty, the buyer alone pays.

Mr. Lloyd George has recently been quoted in American papers as being opposed to a further stock transfer tax. It must be remembered, however, that he is opposed to a further tax in the United Kingdom, where there are already two forms in operation, and his statement should not be thought of as having reference to the proposed tax in the United States.

The Disappearing Forests

FIFTY years ago, even in New England, it no doubt seemed that the great pine and hardwood forests were practically inexhaustible. As late as forty years ago the same appeared to be true of the vast timber sections of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin. As recently as fifteen or twenty years ago, before appreciable inroads had been made upon the forests of the southern and southeastern states, it seemed that there, easily accessible through the use of modern logging and milling appliances, remained a supply of timber sufficient to meet even somewhat extravagant demands for an indefinite period. But within the periods mentioned one after another of these regions has shown the effects of depletion. The first was New England, naturally, and then the forest areas of the Lake states. In the south, of course, there still remain vast sections heavily timbered, but the constant shipping of lumber is having its inevitable effect. There remain still to be utilized the great forests of the Pacific northwest in the United States, and it is to that region, more and more, that builders and other consumers of lumber must look for such material.

These conditions, perhaps long patent to those who have kept closely in touch with the lumber industry in the United States, have been quite clearly set forth in a communication recently addressed by David F. Houston, while Secretary of Agriculture, to Senator A. J. Gronna. Information had been sought from the Secretary in connection with a measure pending in the United States Senate authorizing a survey, by the Secretary of Agriculture, of the paper-pulp woods of the public domain, and the preparation of plans for the reforestation of pulp-wood lands. In his letter the Secretary explains why the pulp-wood industry has not followed the lumber industry in its course from New England to the Lakes, and thence to the south and on to the Pacific northwest. It is pointed out that in the lumber-producing industry an investment of \$1500 per thousand feet of

daily product is required, whereas the pulp and paper establishments require approximately \$50,000 per thousand board feet of daily consumption. In addition, it is explained that no other manufacturers using wood are so dependent upon long-term or permanent supplies of raw material. Modern financing of pulp and paper mills asks from thirty to forty years' supply under control, but it is said that there should be a reasonably assured perpetual supply. The Secretary declares that when such supplies could no longer be found in New England and the Lake states, the development of the industry stopped. The diminishing supplies of pulp-wood in the newsprint-producing sections of the United States made necessary the importation from Canada, in the year 1918, of 1,307,027 cords of pulp wood, and prices, which were about \$10 a cord in 1916, reached \$25 in 1919. In 1909, and before, the United States produced its entire newsprint supply, but in 1919 publishers had become dependent upon foreign sources for two-thirds of their newsprint, or the raw materials from which the paper was manufactured. This change has taken place, it will be observed, within the last ten years, in which time the consumption of newsprint has increased in the United States approximately 100 per cent, while the manufacture of domestic newsprint has remained practically at a standstill. One result has been a steady advance in the price of all pulp papers. Another is the increasing scarcity of newsprint, with the consequent difficulty of the smaller consumers in obtaining supplies at any price.

There was some expectation, when the Panama Canal was opened to traffic, that it would be found practicable to convey pulp woods, or paper-pulp in some form, from the vast spruce forests in the Pacific coast states to the established mills in New England, and possibly to those at Lake points in the middle west. But the sudden disarrangement of all shipping plans caused by the war interrupted any such possible arrangement. What would appear to be a more practicable plan is the establishment, in the Pacific coast sections of the United States, and in Alaska, where there are almost unlimited supplies of the desired timber, of pulp mills equipped to manufacture the finished product. The development of cheap hydro-electric power along the rivers of the coast states and in Alaska is now known to be possible, and the problem of transportation through the Panama Canal should be easy of ultimate solution. It is becoming increasingly apparent that Canada will not be able to supply, indefinitely, the materials needed, even at the present high prices. Embargoes on exports of wood pulp from Crown lands limit the otherwise generous supply from that source. Reforestation of depleted areas in New England and the Lake states, giving some promise of a supply in the remote future, is being urged in the meantime. But at least fifty years are required, according to estimates, to produce a timber crop, even of spruce and the other so-called softer woods. The demand is for a more immediate economic remedy.

"Princely Canons"

HERE is the story of "Princely Canons." In the days of Queen Anne there lived and very greatly flourished, as all the world that knows history knows well, a certain nobleman, named the Duke of Chandos. When still a commoner, his Grace had borne the name of Brydges, James Brydges, Esq., knight of the shire for Herefordshire in several successive parliaments, in the days when William III was King. Jonathan Swift, sometime Dean of St. Patrick's, knew him well, in those days, even if he did not know him later. At any rate—

James Brydges was the dean's familiar friend, James grows a duke: their friendship here must end. Surely the dean deserves a sore rebuke For knowing James, to say he knows a duke.

So the great and fiery dean wrote of him.

Now before James Brydges became a duke he had been paymaster of Her Majesty's forces and had "amassed" a great fortune. One writer, in commenting on this word amassed, has gone so far as to say that the Duke "appropriated" to his own use very large sums of public money. But this is hardly fair. For did not the Duke, when charged by a committee of the House of Commons of this very thing, roundly declare that he had submitted his accounts regularly, and that, if there was anything wrong with them, it was entirely due to the "tedious and complex" mode of scrutinizing them "pursued by the Duke of Newcastle"? Moreover, has not no less a man than Smollett left record that "Mr. Brydges accounted for all moneys that had passed through his hands, excepting three millions?"

The three millions, however, evidently sufficed, and "Princely Canons," the great house which the Duke built for himself at Edgware, the little town, some eight miles from London, along the ancient Watling Street, accounted for several hundred thousand pounds of this sum. His Grace of Chandos had a perfect passion for building. He had, also, a princely taste. The new house at Canons was designed to be one of the wonders of the age, and of many future ages. Its walls were "twelve feet thick below, and nine feet above."

"It stood," says one ancient writer, "at the end of a spacious avenue, being placed diagonally, so as to show two sides of the building, which, at a distance, gave the appearance of a front of prodigious extent." But then there was no end to its magnificence. The columns which supported the house in serried rows were all of marble. The great staircase, too, was marble, each step being one solid block, some twenty feet in length. The grand apartments were "finely adorned with statues and busts." The locks and hinges to the doors were of gold and silver. In every way, in fact, the new house, which commanded for its building the service of three architects, was exceedingly magnificent.

The Duke, moreover, lived up to the style of his house. He dined in public. A flourish of trumpets announced each change of dishes. No less than 120 comprised his immediate family. "When his grace goes to church," declares the author of "A Journey Through England," "he is attended by his Swiss Guards, ranged as the Yeomen of the Guards at St. James's Palace; his music also plays when he is at table; he is served by gentlemen in the best order; and I must say that very

few sovereign princes live in the same magnificence, grandeur, and good order."

So the great house, juxta Edgware, came by its name. But few houses so great have come to a more speedy or more ignominious end. Less than forty years after the workmen had cut the first sod under the trees at Canons, the wonderful palace was being pulled down, and the materials sold by auction. Some of the marble pillars, "the canonical pillars of his house," as the famous Earl of Chesterfield called them, together with the marble staircase, went to Chesterfield House in London, and are there to this day. Some other treasures found new homes, but the great mass of the princely house was broken up and sold for building material. The park, of course, remained, still Canons Park. A notice appeared in The Times of London, the other day, to the effect that it comprised 150 acres; that it was half a mile from Edgware station; and that it was for sale.

Editorial Notes

THERE is a comment on opportunity for the individual in the United States in the announcement that Frederick Douglass has been nominated as one of the new candidates for the Hall of Fame at New York University. Frederick Douglass was born a slave. He achieved his own freedom and education, and became a notable public speaker. By serving as a living example of the injustice of slavery he gave great impetus to the antislavery movement, and he rose to be an effective leader of the abolitionists in marshaling the free Negroes. Later he recruited Negro troops for the war, at a time when the Nation doubted their worth and did not want them. His admirers speak of him as the greatest and most inspiring leader of the millions of freedmen, and say that he was interested in all forward movements, being an early advocate of woman suffrage. Now his name is chosen for honor in New York University's Hall.

Now that Jewish aspirations in Palestine have received the formal indorsement of the Peace Conference, it is interesting to find that the Zionists are determined to make an immediate move toward realizing the many schemes they have been formulating, during the past few years. The great meeting which has been called by the national executive board of the Zionist organization of America for next Sunday and Monday, in New York, is likely to be historic. About 1700 delegates are expected to be present, amongst them Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court. The Zionists have a great program, the reclamation of swamps, the construction of whole cities, the building of harbors, and the launching of all manner of industrial and commercial enterprises.

WITH one foot on the prompter's box and the other, it is understood, on the stage, Sir Thomas Beecham made a short speech at the finish of the English-speaking opera season at Covent Garden. He said that the season had been the most successful he had ever had in London, and that the growth of popularity of opera in English had been amazing all over the country, so much so that opera in foreign languages was now the exception rather than the rule. He contended that his English-speaking company could give, and had given, performances nearly as good as any in the world, and promised that in a year they would give quite as good.

FOOTBALL enthusiasts will be rather amused at the uproar which followed a match recently held at Viareggio, in Tuscany, between a local team and one from Lucca. The game degenerated into a scrap, nothing new in the annals of football, perhaps, but matters became so serious that troops had to be brought on the scene. The anarchists retaliated by declaring a general strike. The latest news was that 2000 Italian troops had occupied the town, but that hopes were entertained that order would be restored soon. It would be quite interesting to know whether it was a case of an "off side" or a "foul" which caused all the trouble.

OPINIONS upon dress may be varied and peculiar, but a writer in The Spectator of London has a good line of argument on this diaphanous subject. He says that for the success of modern dress, one requires commodity, firmness, and delight. Commodity as expressing protective and warmth-giving functions; that it must not hamper the movements; and if anyone questions the use of the word, he can turn to Richardson's New English Dictionary and find that it gives a meaning to "commodious" that seems to be made for the tailors of today, that is to say, fitting, suiting, convenient, serviceable, and useful.

AT a conference of the National Federation of Sub-Postmasters recently held in Edinburgh, the president, referring to the position of sub-postmasters under the telephone system, said that the Postmaster-General was the greatest sweeter of modern times, and the hardest taskmaster since the days of Pharaoh. This may be a bit rough on the Postmaster-General, but it is certain to give a lot of mild satisfaction to the opponents of nationalization, who are always having the efficiency of the post office thrown up in their faces.

CERTAIN anti-prohibition newspapers are doing their best to make it appear that enforcement is a farce, and that liquor is obtainable, at a price, in almost every urban community in the United States. If this be actually the fact, however, and these same newspapers mean to adhere to their policy of accepting only the exceptional and unusual as news, it is odd to find them persistently featuring the places where liquor has been discovered rather than citing places where the prohibition law is being strictly observed.

IT is a matter of record that the strike of woolen mill operatives in New England followed within a few days the widespread announcement that the largest mill corporation in the New England group had made a profit for the year equivalent to almost \$45 a share for the common stock, par \$100. Though the corporation had voted to retain the bulk of this in surplus, the operatives appear to have thought it best to use their influence to secure a little wider distribution.